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BILL FOR FIVE-CENT RAILROAD FARE IS FILED BY HEWITT

Brighton Representative in Legislature Introduces a Measure Calling for Radical Change.

AFFECTS WIDE ZONE

Would Compel Railroads to Sell Tickets to Commuters at Uniform Rate in Metropolitan District.

Representative Lewis J. Hewitt of the Brighton district introduced in the Legislature today a bill which, if adopted, will compel all railroad companies to offer strip tickets of five or more rides, between all stations within the city limits and between Boston and stations in the metropolitan district where the distance does not exceed the greatest distance between any two stations within the city limits, at the rate of five cents per fare.

Hewitt's bill calls for a five-cent fare from the North and South terminals to all stations in Boston, and to many stations in other cities and towns, and that means that it will probably have the support of the representatives from those cities and towns.

This is said to be the broadest proposition in the direction of fare reduction that has ever been presented to the Legislature. The various improvement associations and the United Improvement Associations will be asked to support the measure if they have not already given it the promise of their support.

Representative Hewitt lives in the Faneuil section of Brighton, from which the single fare on the B. & A. railroad is 12 cents. Commutation tickets of 12 rides are sold for 95 cents, making the fare a fraction less than eight cents.

Other points within the city limits which are a greater distance from the terminal station, Representative Hewitt says, have a cheaper fare, and his desire is to establish a five-cent fare radius, so that all persons living within that radius may enjoy the same rate of fare.

STATE FORESTER ASKS FOR LAWS

State Forester F. W. Rane, in his annual report to the Legislature, filed today, recommends that the reforestation law of last year be so amended as not to limit the purchase of land for reforestation to 40 acres; that a state forest survey be established; that the cost of extinguishing fires known to have been set by railroads shall be paid by them; that individuals shall be responsible for fires set by them; that the Governor have authority, as in Vermont, to prohibit sportsmen and others traversing the woods; that a law be passed to regulate the taking of firearms into the woods during the closed season on game; that the appropriation for the state forester's work be increased to \$25,000.

MALDEN FINANCE BOARD REPORTS

A report of the finance commission of Malden which was submitted Tuesday evening was tabled for further consideration by the common council. The report says:

"We find that in the city departments there is a lack of uniformity between departments in system, methods and classification."

"That the methods and system at present in operation do not comply with the recommendations of a bureau of statistics of labor, for a uniform system of municipal accounting as embodied in the introduction to its report of 1908."

ROOSEVELT DROPS OFFICIAL CARES

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt is spending the day in Virginia horse-back riding with Admiral Rixey and "trying out" guns for his African trip.

With congress indulging in angry mutterings, committees of both houses investigating into the secret service and Senators Foraker and Tillman directing a force of clerks in collecting material to smash the "glass house" that Tillman says the executive is occupying, President Roosevelt decided today to throw off all official cares.

BOSTON TO GREET WOMAN OF WEST

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis of Milwaukee is the world's and national W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of scientific instruction in the public schools. She will speak at Ford Hall, at a public temperance mass meeting, Tuesday evening, Jan. 19.

Among others who will speak are George H. Martin, secretary state board of education; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the national W. C. T. U., and Miss Anna Gordon. Its vice-president-at-large.

ORDER REOPENING OF U. S. CONSULATE

Vice-Consul Lupton to Re-establish Messina Office at Catania—New Quakes in Italy Do No Damage.

WASHINGTON.—Orders have been issued by the state department to Vice-Consul Stewart K. Lupton to re-establish the Messina consulate at Catania. The present change is only one of domicile, it being impossible to reopen the consulate in the ruined city.

The supplies for the fleet to replace those sent to Italy on the Celtic will be sent to Gibraltar from New York on the Carmania. They will be taken to Negro bay for distribution to the vessel by the Culgoa.

ROME.—All of Tuscany and many cities in the northern part of Italy were shaken by a quake this morning.

The severest shock yet reported was at Genoa. No serious damage is reported.

Other cities that felt the shock are Milan, in Lombardy, Venice and Padua in Venetia, Florence, in Tuscany, and Bologna in Emilia.

CONSECRATED BISHOP COADJUTOR

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Robert Livingston Rudolph, former secretary of the New York and Philadelphia synod, was consecrated bishop-coadjutor of that synod at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue Wednesday.

RECEPTION FOR FLEET AT MALTA

VALETTA, Malta.—The American warships are expected to arrive here on Thursday. The festivities will include a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, a gala opera and races.

NEW YORK BANK DEPOSITORS HAVE NOT LOST ONE DOLLAR

State Superintendent, in Annual Report, Congratulates Citizens That After Year of Financial Depression Its Institutions Were Never in Better Condition.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clark Williams, superintendent of banks of New York, in his annual report to the Legislature for 1908, sees evidence of a growing conservatism and a material change in the respect paid, not only to the banking laws, but to the principles of sound banking.

"The past year has been a most eventful one," he states, "upon the banking interests of the state and has been essentially a year of achievement."

"The panic, the suspensions, the resurrections, the general house-cleaning, the remedial legislation, the material increase in reserves, the increasing appreciation of trusteeship, the growing conservatism and the complete return of public confidence," continues Mr. Williams, "together with the reorganization of the department, have contributed to place the general banking system of the

RESCUERS WORK TO REACH MINERS

SWITCHBACK, W. Va.—Rescuers today are making a desperate effort to reach the 200 miners who are believed to be imprisoned in Lick Branch mine. Since the explosion Tuesday only 11 bodies have been taken from the shaft.

The force of explosion was terrific. The still rising dust dims the sun. All night, under the supervision of State Mining Inspectors Phillips and Nicholson, 100 men were at work to rescue the imprisoned miners.

It is believed that part of the shaft in which 20 men were at work will be reached before nightfall. The main gallery is four miles long, running from one side of the mountain to the other side.

GRANTS DEMAND OF DORCHESTER

Mayor Hibbard entertained in his office at city hall this morning a delegation of Dorchester citizens who called to urge his approval of the laying out of Mountain avenue, ward 24, from Lauriat to Ballou avenue. He signed his approval of the orders passed by the board of street commissioners for this purpose without delay.

The orders call for the laying out and construction of Mountain avenue as a public highway, the assessment of betterments amounting to something more than \$8000 and the awarding of grade damages amounting to \$2410.

ROXBURY'S DIRECT CAR SERVICE.

Residents of the Boylston street section of Roxbury are much elated over the prospect of obtaining a direct car line through Boylston street from Washington to Centre streets, thus providing direct transportation between that section of the city and the Dudley street terminal.

TEACHERS CONDEMN LIMIT.

The Boston School Principals' Association has decided to protest against the 70-year age limit for teachers and a plan has been forwarded to the school committee for consideration.

Lowell Is Named to Head Harvard Today

Noted Professor of Government, Lawyer and Scholar May Carry on President Eliot's Splendid Work.

"Overseers Will Ratify Action."—President Eliot

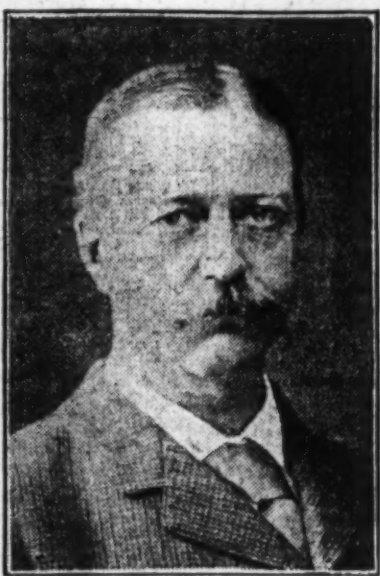
President Eliot, at the close of the meeting of the president and fellows at 1:30 o'clock, said:

"The president and fellows of Harvard College today elected A. Lawrence Lowell a member of the corporation and president of the college. This action will be ratified by the board of overseers next Wednesday. The action of the board of overseers is not in doubt."

The Harvard corporation has presented to the Harvard board of overseers the name of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell as its choice for president to succeed Charles W. Eliot. After taking this action the corporation's meeting was dissolved shortly after 1 o'clock. The board of overseers under the rules cannot act on the matter for one week.

In explanation of the interval which will elapse between the election and the ratification, President Eliot, in a conversation after the meeting, referred to rules and by-laws of the board of overseers, Section 12 of which says:

"No nomination of a member of the corporation, or of a permanent professor, shall be ratified by the board ex-



PROF. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,

Professor of government at Harvard, and understood to be the choice of the Harvard corporation for president of the university. The election by the corporation, however, is subject to approval by the board of overseers. Both boards are in session today at the headquarters of the university at 50 State street, and the outcome of their deliberations is awaited with greatest interest by Harvard men everywhere.

cept at a meeting or adjournment held on seven days' notice; nor shall any such nomination be finally acted on at the meeting or adjournment at which it shall have been made."

President Eliot said that this provision could not be changed.

The president and fellows of Harvard College, the board commonly known as the corporation, is composed of the following members: President, Charles William Eliot, A.M., LL.D.; fellows, Henry Pick-

Choice of Corporation of University Is the Eldest of Three Leading Candidates for the Position.

Professor Lowell Makes No Comment On Selection

Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell was at his office, 843 Exchange building, today, while the Harvard corporation was selecting him as the next president of Harvard. He declined to make any statement or comment upon the action of the college governing board.

Professor Lowell has been a man of large affairs for many years, being trustee of the fund from which the Lowell lectures are provided, managing a considerable estate and teaching at Harvard.

ing Walcott, A.B., M.D., LL.D.; Henry Lee Higginson, A.M., LL.D.; Francis Cabot Lowell, A.B.; Arthur Tracy Cabot, A.M., M.D.; Thomas Nelson Perkins, A.B., LL.B.; treasurer, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, A.B., LL.B.; secretary, Jerome Davis Greene, A.B.

The board of overseers is composed of the president and treasurer of the university ex-officio, and the following elected persons: Francis Lee Higginson, A.B.; James Jackson Storrow, A.B., LL.B.; George Angier Gordon, A.B., D.D.; Francis Randall Appleton, A.B.

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CORTELYOU HEAD OF GAS CONCERN?

Friends Hear That Retiring Secretary Is to Be the Next President of the New York Consolidated.

WASHINGTON.—Friends of George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, hear that he is to become president of the Consolidated Gas Company. Mr. Cortelyou declined to discuss the report, neither confirming nor denying it.

It is known that the secretary has received many flattering offers from business and financial houses. Some of them have been from the West and Northwest. Secretary Cortelyou, however, prefers to make his home in New York.

NEW YORK.—Directors and officials of the Consolidated Gas Company, when asked about the prospect of Secretary Cortelyou becoming the next president of the company, said they knew nothing about it.

TRYING TO PICK CALHOUN JURY

SAN FRANCISCO.—Opening with examination of venire men to fill the fifth place in the jury box, the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways of San Francisco, was resumed today. Excuses came thick and fast, venire men claiming to hold prejudice or having formed an opinion.

Clashes between Prosecutor Heney and Attorney Stanley Moore were frequent.

The schedule of questions is lengthy and jurymen, temporarily accepted, are warned against discussing the case.

ARMY BOARD VOWS BRIDGES OVER CHARLES BREAK PLEDGES

Engineer's Report Flays Boston & Maine Railroad for Failing to Carry Out Agreements to Rebuild Structures That Place Direct Tax on Transportation.

"It (the Boston & Maine railroad) took no steps to comply with its agreement to rebuild the bridges, and, in fact, proceeded permanently to establish its terminals on the basis of the old, condemned system of pile bridges, having, as stated, made no endeavor to keep faith with the United States and the state of Massachusetts," said the board of army engineers in their report on the obstructive nature of the railroad's bridges over the Charles river.

The board, which consists of Col. D. W. Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr and Maj. Tarry Taylor, has just made public its report upon which the recent activity of the war department was based. The report said further:

"The interest of the United States in Charles river is based entirely upon its character as an important navigable waterway and as a part of the still more important system of waterways constituting Boston harbor, upon which the United States has spent many millions for channel improvements and upon

which it will expend other millions in the next five years.

"The board finds in the report of the Charles river dam committee nothing to indicate that this dam will materially or adversely affect the commercial importance of Charles river or Boston harbor, and believes, in fact, that it will not so affect them, and that the construction of the Charles river dam and the committee's report thereon do not affect the Boston & Maine railroad's agreement to rebuild its bridges, and has no bearing on the action that should be taken by the United States in respect to that agreement."

"The delay caused to water transportation by the Charles river bridges is a direct tax on such transportation and upon a large population tributary otherwise to the owner of a majority of those bridges."

The board declares that the present bridges were built with the understanding that they were to be only tempo-

(Continued on Page Two.)

TROOPS GUARD STATE CAPITOL

BISMARCK, N. D.—In spite of a court injunction, an armed guard of company A of the state militia is patrolling the state capitol, and will remain on duty pending the settlement of the legal controversy regarding the relative rights of Gen. T. H. Poole and Col. A. P. Peake.

General Poole was retired by Governor Burke but the general refuses to give up the office. The militia was called out Tuesday after General Poole had re-entered the capitol, and taken possession of his office, from which he had been ousted.

Poole was placed under military arrest by the Governor. The district court has granted an injunction forbidding Peake and other persons from interfering with Poole's discharge of the duties of his office.

GREEK NEW YEAR OPENS TOMORROW

Preparation for the celebration of the Greek New Year, which begins tomorrow, are being made by the 3000 Greeks in Boston as well as the thousands in other parts of New England and the country at large.

Religious services as well as social functions will mark the advent of the new year, and, as usual, the feast day will prove a felicitous occasion.

TODAY IS RUSSIAN NEW YEAR. ST. PETERSBURG.—Today is the Russian "New Year," and St. Petersburg has more the appearance of a garrison than a city celebrating a fête. Police and soldiers are everywhere. It is rumored that demonstrations are planned in at least 20 Russian cities. The guard about the czar's palace has been increased.

TILLMAN'S STATE WITH HIM.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Legislature unanimously adopted resolutions commending Senator Tillman and condemning the "vindictive and sensational methods of the President of the United States in his reckless and malicious attacks."

LYNN STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

LYNN.—The strike which has been in progress at the Thomas A. Kelly moccasin factory was officially called off this morning by the strikers, who signified their willingness to return to work. Of the 500 who went out some weeks ago, it is doubtful if more than 120 will be able to find places, as the larger part of the vacancies have been filled.

GROWERS OF WOOL TO DISCUSS GREAT WAREHOUSE PLAN

National Convention Will Be Held Shortly at Which a Scheme to Shift Trade Control Comes Up.

Wool dealers of Boston will be interested to an unusual degree this year in the proceedings of the National Wool Growers' Association, which will hold its 45th annual convention at Pocatello, Ida., Jan. 14, 15 and 16, because of the organization's attitude on the warehouse project.

Speakers of national reputation are expected to discuss the tariffs on hides, wool and meat animals.

It is believed that the association will go on record strongly in favor of at least present schedules or even higher duties on hides and wool of the third class and the so-called carpet wools.

It is claimed that the third-class wools which were admitted at a low rate for use in making carpets, are being used in making automobile coats and other costly garments. As a result of this, it is claimed, the growers of coarser wools and the so-called mutton sheep have been practically driven out of business.

Another subject to be discussed is the wool storage and central market movement inaugurated by the association.

This plan provides for the building of large warehouses in Chicago and the housing there of not less than 25,000,000 pounds of wool annually; and unless all signs fail, the amount of wool which will be stored in the association warehouses will aggregate 50,000,000 and possibly 100,000,000.

This would go far toward establishing at Chicago the American market for wool and it is expected that in time the Chicago market will be the ruling wool market of the world. A wool exchange will be established in Chicago, and wool will be handled like wheat, corn and other staples.

To carry out this warehouse plan, a company is now being organized and in the spring the 25,000,000 pounds of wool, practically all of which has been pledged, will be shipped to Chicago and certificates issued against it. On these the banks will lend about two thirds the value of the wool at low rates of interest.

The wool will be sold by auction probably as is done in London. It is thought that the organization of this warehouse system will remove the speculative conditions created by the present system of marketing wool and will be to the advantage of the producers.

Other matters to be discussed at the convention are forest reserves, the curtailment of grazing by the chief forester and the charges for grazing made by him; the proposition of the American Humane Society for a federal law compelling railroads to maintain an average minimum speed of 16 miles an hour with trains carrying livestock.

In the absence of Railroad Commissioner Bishop from the meeting of the board held this forenoon to consider the objections of the citizens of Cambridge against the proposed locations of stations of the new Cambridge subway the hearing was postponed until Jan. 29 at 10 o'clock, this being the first available date the commission could give to the protesters.

CAMBRIDGE TUBE HEARING PUT OFF

EXPLOSION DAMAGES HOUSE.

An explosion of gas at 132 Chambers street, West end, today, did much damage and drove the occupants of the place out.

Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 14 above zero. Sky clear, wind north, 12 miles an hour. High tide at 3:52 a. m. and 4:08 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Fair today, with slowly rising temperature tonight, Thursday warmer; light easterly winds.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair, slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday; light easterly winds. Minimum temperature 14 degrees.

WASHINGTON.—The weather bureau issued the following special forecast: An extensive barometric disturbance covers the country from the Rocky mountains westward. It will move eastward, attended by wide-spread storms over the northern, and rains over the southern districts that will probably reach the north Atlantic states by Thursday or Friday. Rain or snow will probably continue Friday and Saturday over the eastern districts.

BASE CITIZENSHIP ON SERVICE, SAYS CHARLES ZUEBLIN

Lecturer on "The American Municipality" Finds Fellowship Is Solution of Many Social Problems.

CITY'S ADVANTAGES

"Citizenship is stated in life values, not in votes, not in elections, not in money, but in all around service," said Charles Zueblin, this morning, in his seventh lecture of the course which he is giving on "The American Municipality" at 5 Marlboro street on Wednesdays.

Mr. Zueblin also said: "Votes can be and are too often bought. The average citizen regards going to the polls as an American duty instead of a great privilege. An awakening of men to the realization of their vast responsibilities must come before this evil of the city is overcome."

"This is but one of the bad things which enter into American city life. There are many others. Congestion exists in all cities, relatively of course to size. Better buildings, more fresh air, more light, better sanitation and playgrounds—these things represent the correction of the congestion evil. In the Middle West we have not developed the apartment house to the extremes of the East, yet we do have relative congestion. On the other hand we have, through working together, industrial organization which increases production and fellowship. But we must do away with the labor of mothers and children in our factories."

"We hear much of the evil growing from the dependence of a community upon its industrial enterprises. The bread and butter problem makes us all more or less subject to this dependence, but the evil begins when the men who are so supremely capable of controlling their business enterprises seek to control citizenship. The corporation must be held within bounds, it must be allowed to control itself, but should at all times be subject to the will of the community in which it thrives."

DEADLOCK HOLDS IN THE COUNCIL

The Boston common council is yet without a president notwithstanding the members have tried four times within 10 days to agree on one. The deadlock was unbroken at the meeting Tuesday evening, although the Republican members swung from Councilman Crane to Councilman Frank H. Goodwin, Councilman Stephen Welch, the Democratic candidate, held the lead. On the eighth ballot the vote stood 29 for Welch, 27 for Goodwin and 10 for Ducey, with three scattering.

A caucus of the Democratic aldermen will be held this afternoon at Young's Hotel, when Alderman Curley will try to organize sufficient strength to secure his election as president at the meeting of the board at 5 o'clock.

MANY STUDENTS STUDY POULTRY

Although the enrollment of poultry students at the Rhode Island State College is not yet completed the class already outnumbers last year's class and considerable difficulty is being experienced by Prof. D. J. Lambert in finding accommodations for the newcomers.

Professor Lambert has arranged to have the annual poultry show in March 16, 17, 18 and 19, the day for the poultry institute of the state board of agriculture coming on March 18.

The students of the poultry department have organized a club for their interests, which is called the Progressive Poultry Club.

OPPOSE RAISING PRESIDENT'S PAY

WASHINGTON—President-elect Taft may not get a salary of \$100,000 a year, but may have to be content with the \$50,000 salary and an additional \$25,000 for traveling expenses.

A strong sentiment against the proposed increase has arisen in the Senate. The House also is reported as not satisfied with the proposed raise.

SYNAGOGUE TO HONOR LINCOLN.

One of the principal Jewish celebrations of the Lincoln centenary will take place at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street. Ex-Governor Bates will be the orator. The other speakers will be Rabbi M. M. Kessler, Judge A. K. Cohen of the Roxbury Municipal court. A. S. Cohen will preside.

GALLINGER IS RENOMINATED.

CONCORD, N. H.—U. S. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord, whose term expires in March was renominated by the Republicans of the Legislature tonight. Of 266 votes cast in the nominating caucus, 101 ballots were given to Prof. J. W. Sanborn of Gilmanston, the only other candidate.

PITTSBURG MAN FOUND GUILTY.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Charles S. Cameron, president of the Tube City Railroad Company, charged with conspiracy and mismanagement in attempting to bribe former City Councilman William A. Martin, was found guilty and his attorneys gave notice of an appeal.

NAVY OFFICERS' EXERCISE TESTS

Will Be Given Their Choice of Walking, Horseback or Bicycle Riding in Three Consecutive Days.

The officers at the Boston navy yard have received advanced information as to what tests they will be required to take annually in the future, to inculcate the habit of frequent exercise in the navy. The new order becomes effective July 1, 1909.

The officers will have their choice of some one of the following physical tests: To walk 50 miles during three consecutive days, in a total of 24 hours, including rests, the walk in any one day to be during consecutive hours.

To ride on horseback 90 miles during three consecutive days, the ride on two days to be concluded within seven hours and 30 minutes each after starting, and one within six hours, including proper rests.

ARMY ENGINEERS FLAY BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

(Continued From Page One.)

rary, and that they must be rebuilt on stone or iron piers by February, 1903.

"Notwithstanding the conditions of this permit and license and that the structure authorized to be built under them was specifically stated therein to be temporary in character, the railroad proceeded to construct terminal facilities at a cost of \$2,000,000 in lieu of the temporary buildings previously contemplated at a cost of \$75,000 to \$150,000.

The board recommends that the bridges be reconstructed throughout their entire length of stone or iron, and that the spans be given a clear height above mean high-water of 23 feet, equal to that of the new Charlestown structure. Five years, the board feels, would be a reasonable time to allow for the reconstruction of the bridges.

William H. Coolidge, representing the interests of the Boston & Maine railroad, has been in Washington conferring with the army engineers. He denies that he offered any suggestions to the army board, going to Washington only for the purpose of discovering the wishes of the war department.

A hearing before the board of engineers will be held in Boston Jan. 21, at which time the whole question of raising the bridges and building a new terminal will be discussed.

SOUTH STATION TRANSFERS TODAY

The new transfer system by which the Elevated Company hopes to overcome the difficulty which has been experienced in reaching the South station from the Back Bay and sections beyond goes into effect today.

By this system persons boarding cars for Park street subway at any point on their lines may, by asking at the time of payment of their fare, secure a transfer to the South station, ride on the car to the Boylston street subway station and then change to surface cars for South station.

The only inconvenience is the necessity of climbing the stairs from the Boylston street station, for the terminal cars must be taken at Tremont and Boylston streets, on the surface, in front of the Hotel Touraine.

WORCESTER ADDS TO QUAKE FUND

The total of the Massachusetts Italian relief fund, as reported by Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers, is \$127,017.20. The fourth contribution of the Worcester relief fund swelled the grand total by \$1500 and other subscriptions were received as follows: First Church Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, 16, Sunday school, \$12; First Congregational Parish, Milton, \$306.55; Mrs. George H. Shaw, \$200.

Gardner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross fund, acknowledged the receipt of \$800.03 additional. The largest gift received Tuesday was \$300 from Charles S. Bird. This fund now amounts to \$28,254.23.

JOHN B. LEBARON CUTS ICE.

MIDDLEBORO—John B. LeBaron, the local dealer in ice, has probably cut the first ice of the season in this vicinity and although his ice houses were burned New Year's eve he has managed to cut and use about 1000 cakes of ice. He is way behind the record of previous years, but when a cold snap makes ice Mr. LeBaron cuts ice and takes advantage of the opportunity.

TOKALON CLUBHOUSE BURNS.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Two men were dropped from a window 10 feet to a roof, and another from a window on the second floor to the ground, while a fire destroyed the Tokalon Club House, whose costly furnishings were burned to ashes. The damage is estimated at about \$10,000.

STRONG PROTEST TO CHINA.

PEKIN—The diplomatic corps has made a strong collective representation to the Chinese government concerning the board of communications having usurped the full control of the Pekin telegraph office, which the Chinese government in 1901 agreed should be under foreign superintendence.

HARRIMAN PROVES RAILROAD SOVEREIGN IN LIST OF OWNERS

Credited With One Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars' Worth of Stock by a Wall Street Publication.

MORGAN HAS LITTLE

NEW YORK—The title of "Railroad King" properly belongs to E. H. Harriman, according to figures published in The Wall Street Journal, purporting to show the railroad holdings of most of the millionaires in the United States.

Harriman is shown to own stock in the Union and Southern Pacific railroads amounting to over \$116,000,000. Kuhn, Loeb & Company are second in railroad importance with over \$64,000,000 of Union and Southern Pacific stocks.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has had the right to gather these names since 1906; it has for some reason failed hitherto to make it public. As will be seen in the tables appended, Mr. Harriman's name stands against \$75,000,000 shares of Southern Pacific common and \$30,000,000 shares of the preferred.

It is known to all the world that the control of this road lies with the Oregon Short line, and it is therefore the inference that these large holdings are the property of that road along with some of the \$14,500,000 in common stock which stands in the name of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Of Union Pacific Mr. Harriman holds \$10,500,000 of the common to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s \$29,000,000, and only \$32,500 of the preferred, against \$20,600,000 held by the bankers. With this combined holding of the Union Pacific, without taking into account the large blocks held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s banking friends in various parts of Europe, the surety of

PROFESSOR LOWELL NAMED TO TAKE PLACE OF ELIOT

(Continued From Page One.)

LL. B.; William Watson Goodwin, Ph.D., LL. D., D. C. L.

At a meeting of the corporation, Monday, when the choice was made, the names of Professor Lowell, Prof. Wallace Clement Sabine, dean of the Lawrence scientific school, and Prof. Charles Homer Haskins, professor of history, out of the many that have been before it, were considered. The body then adjourned until the monthly meeting of the overseers today.

It is interesting to note that of the three men lastly considered by the corporation Professor Lowell is the oldest and the only Harvard graduate. He was graduated from the college and also from the law school.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell was born in Boston Dec. 13, 1856. He was the son of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, a relative of James Russell Lowell. He early left home to study in a private school in Paris, France. When ten years old he returned to this country and entered the school of Mr. Noble, now the Noble and Greenough school of Boston, where he prepared for Harvard.

At the age of 17, he entered Harvard College with the class of 1877. At graduation he ranked second in his class. He received the coveted summa cum laude degree with highest honors in mathematics, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Not only did Mr. Lowell excel in scholarship while at college, but he was also an athlete of considerable attainment. He was a long distance runner in the mile and two-mile. He holds the enviable record of winning all of his long distance races. He was never defeated in collegiate athletics in these races.

SCHOONER LOST RIGGING IN GALE

Abbie and Eva Hooper Reaches Machiasport After Stormy Trip During Which She Was Hard to Manage.

MACHIASPORT, Me.—The ice-covered three-masted schooner Abbie and Eva Hooper, New York for St. John, was slowly worked into the harbor today, after a trying experience in a series of gales and cold weather off the Massachusetts and Maine coasts. Part of her rigging was gone.

Captain Richardson, who had been on deck constantly after leaving Vineyard Haven a week ago, was nearly worn out. When 65 miles southwest of Machias the schooner encountered a blizzard.

A gale of wind carried away her flying jib, foresail and spanker boom. The mass of ice formed from spray dashing against her bow gave the craft the appearance of an iceberg.

As she was light, the weight of the ice trimmed her by the head, so it was almost impossible to manage the vessel. Temporary repairs will be made before the voyage to St. John is continued.

RAILWAY FOR HELENA, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. W. Burns has been granted a street railway franchise at Helena, Ark., and this is to be turned over to a syndicate of Indianapolis capitalists who guarantee to begin work within 60 days, and to complete a portion of the line by July 1.

the Harriman control of the system is evident.

James J. Hill is the only railroad president in whose name large holdings of the stock of his roads are registered. He is credited with \$8,000,000 of Northern Pacific and with \$2,000,000 of Great Northern.

The Vanderbilt names are conspicuously absent or appear only as holders of modest totals, except W. K. Vanderbilt, who is holder of record of \$10,000,000 of New York Central and \$3,700,000 of the Chicago & Northwestern, of which \$1,250,000 is common stock.

J. P. Morgan is down as the holder of \$507,000 of New York, New Haven & Hartford. His office is represented, however, among the holders of Erie, the two largest stockholders appearing, W. B. Horn and Gordon Brown, being Morgan men. The former is the stockholder of record of \$14,500,000 of Erie common and the latter of \$6,000,000.

E. H. Harriman, who is known to have large interests in this road, does not appear as an Erie stockholder.

Hetty Green's name does not appear even in the list of Louisville & Nashville shareholders. She used, at one time at least, to be one of the largest holders of Louisville stock.

Henry C. Frick is the largest individual stockholder of Pennsylvania, with \$4,330,000 shares.

Among the holders of Northern Pacific John S. Kennedy's \$10,000,000 shares gathers interest from the recollection that during the Northern Securities case hearing Mr. Kennedy testified that he could not recollect whether he held \$5,000,000 or \$14,000,000 worth.

In the following tables the stockholding is expressed in terms of the par value of the shares:

Officials of the interstate commerce commission are apparently astonished over the fact that the lists of the largest stockholders in the leading railroad systems of the country were made public in Wall street and Chairman Knapp said, when told that the lists were out, that he believed "they had been published at least once or twice before."

PROFESSOR LOWELL NAMED TO TAKE PLACE OF ELIOT

(Continued From Page One.)

Mr. Lowell entered the law school immediately after graduation from college, and received the degree of L. L. B. cum laude in 1880. After graduating he formed a partnership with F. C. Lowell and began the active practice of law in Boston, which he gave up in 1897, when he was appointed lecturer at Harvard. He held this position until 1899, when he was made professor of the science of government, and has continued in this position ever since. In 1879 Professor Lowell married Anna Parker Lowell of Boston, a sister of Judge Francis C. Lowell.

President Eliot has been at the head of Harvard University for 40 years, being elected to that office May 19, 1869. He was born in Boston in 1834, being the son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, graduating as a Franklin medal scholar in 1849, and then entered Harvard, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1853.

President Eliot began as a tutor in the university, then became assistant professor in chemistry and mathematics. After spending three years in the study of chemistry abroad, he was appointed professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the age of 35 years, where he remained until he became president of Harvard.

A member of the board of overseers today said that in all probability Professor Lowell's election by the corporation will be not only approved but that the indorsement of the overseers will be unanimous. It is expected, moreover, that such action will be taken at the earliest time possible under the Harvard charter, namely next Wednesday.

LOWELL'S REFORM MAYOR BUSY MAN

Ex-Policeman George H. Brown Warns Heads of Departments Not to Bring Politics Into City Affairs.

LOWELL, Mass.—Reform Mayor George H. Brown in another communication to heads of city department says: "I expect the heads of departments to act in harmony with the purchasing agent, and if there are complaints of any nature I want them to be investigated in the proper manner. I shall exercise the right as mayor to call unexpectedly on any department to examine supplies and other conditions of affairs there."

"All I require is that each head of department consider himself free to conduct his own department for the best interests of our people, making a clean effort to keep politics out of it. I shall not ask a single head of department to place men to work, and I hope that the members of the city government will leave our heads of departments free in the same way. I desire to know, however, the reasons for the discharge of men, and do not want any head of department to do these things for political reasons."

BLAST ROCKS UNDER CHURCH.

ONSET, Mass.—In excavating for a cellar under the Methodist church a ledge was struck necessitating the use of blasting material. The job was successful without injuring the building, 30 tons of rock being taken out.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ARE HELD

Ten Boys Anxious to Be Annapolis Cadets and Forty-Three Men Ready to Be Meat Inspectors.

The civil service examinations were held at the Federal building today, one for the selection of a candidate and alternate for appointment to Annapolis from the eleventh district, and the other for applicants for appointment as meat inspectors under the new pure food laws.

Ten boys appeared for the naval academy tests. The appointments will be made by Congressman Andrew J. Peters as soon as the result of this preliminary examination is announced.

Forty-three men wanted to be meat inspectors but 10 were declared ineligible because they were under the prescribed height. Those of the remaining 33 who pass the examinations will be appointed for duty at once in this state at a salary of \$840 a year to start.

BANK DEPOSITORS IN NEW YORK HAVE NOT LOST A DOLLAR

(Continued From Page One.)

formation of a banking association of the state banks and trust companies in New York city, not members of the clearing house.

As to department store savings banks, the superintendent says: "It would seem to be wise to curtail this evil by the enactment of laws limiting the amount of the deposit upon which interest may be paid."

The superintendent also recommends the prohibition of the payment of interest on balances, by other than savings banks of less than specified amounts, fixed according to local requirements.

The report shows the return of public confidence in general banking institutions by their total resources as follows:

	Dec. 1907.	Nov. 1908.
Trust cos.	\$1,001,822,000	\$1,428,650,000
Banks	509,680,000	614,707,000
Total	1,511,502,000	2,043,357,000

The decrease in resources from August to December, 1907, of about \$400,000,000 has been more than fully recovered through an increase during the past 12 months of \$530,000,000.

PADRONE SYSTEM ABUSE CONTINUES

Violation of Eight-Hour Law and Breaking of Contracts by City Contractors Goes on Until Men Complain.

It remains with Boston laborers themselves, whether the open violation of the 8-hour law and violation of agreements by city contractors, shall be stopped.

The employment of alien labor, to the exclusion of citizens of Boston, merely because alien labor is cheaper than American labor; violations of the 8-hour law and the utter disregard of other conditions of the contracts, may be expected to continue indefinitely, or until the men employed at present make a protest against the treatment they are receiving according to a superintendent of the street department.

The "padrone" system may be adopted by city contractors with impunity; the contractors may hire whom they like; they may pay them what they like; they may work their men as many hours as they like, and they may "board" their men in "dug-outs" if that suits them, so long as the men employed raise no objections.

WEEKS BILL FOR FOREST RESERVE

WASHINGTON—Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, with the belief that the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve bill has little chance of becoming a law while the present leadership of the Senate and House holds away, has practically finished the framing of a substitute measure, which, he thinks, will be acceptable to both bodies.

This bill provides for the annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of buying and maintaining forest reserves in those states which have fire protection of lands of this character.

The measure also provides for the establishment of a commission to expend the appropriation and to decide on all questions relating to the reserve.

RAMSDALL LYNN CITY TREASURER

LYNN.—Robert E. Ramsdall was elected city treasurer to succeed the late Hartwell S. French by the city government, Tuesday evening, after a brief contest with one other candidate, ex-Mayor Henry W. Eastham.

In the board of aldermen Ramsdall received 7 votes to 4 for Hon. Henry W. Eastham. In the common council the vote was Ramsdall 13, Eastham 12. Out of a list of 40 men mentioned as aspirants only Ramsdall and Eastham had votes.

Mr. Ramsdall was born in Joliet, Ill., Nov. 2, 1862, but came to Lynn when he was six years of age. He graduated from the English high school and was employed for a number of years as a bookkeeper. He is now engaged in the manufacture of leatherboard in Boston.

BONAPARTE GIVES VERSION OF TALK WITH B. F. TILLMAN

Says He Received No Intimation From the Senator That He Desired to Secure the Lands Personally.

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Bonaparte has issued a statement replying to that part of the speech of Senator Tillman, in which he declared that the resolution in regard to the Oregon land grants, introduced by him in the senate Jan. 31, 1908, had been prepared by the attorney-general and that his "interest in the matter had been first aroused by a desire to purchase some of the timberland."

Mr. Bonaparte says that on Sept. 4, 1908, he brought suit to declare and enforce a forfeiture of the public lands claimed by the railroads under Mr. Harriman's control by virtue of the original grant to the Oregon & California R. R. The suit was brought in accordance with the directions of the joint resolution to which Senator Tillman refers.

The attorney-general says that Tillman's interview with him took place a little less than three weeks before the senator's letter of Feb. 13 to Messrs. Reeder and Watkins in which he requested to "hold in reserve" for him "eight of the best quarter-sections," and probably a little more than three weeks before his statement in the Senate that he had not "thought any land anywhere in the West or undertaken to buy any."

"During this interview I explained to him," says the attorney-general, "that it would be impracticable to compel the corporations claiming these lands to sell any particular portion of them to any particular person; although, of course, if the government could establish a forfeiture of rights under the grant, the lands might become afterwards open to entry on the same terms as any other portion of the public domain."

"Of course, if it was, at any time, his purpose to secure some part of the lands in question, through arrangements with Messrs. Reeder and Watkins or otherwise, this forfeiture might tend to promote his individual interest; but I had no reason to credit him with any such purpose, and I dealt with him throughout as asking only information and advice I could give only that he might fulfill his duty as a public officer."

Mr. Tillman, after seeing the statement given out by Attorney-General Bonaparte, made reply thereto, declaring that the difference between the attorney-general and himself in regard to the Oregon land grants and the explanation given by Mr. Bonaparte is one of memory, not of veracity.

Senator Tillman asserted that he is willing to place his oath alongside that of the attorney-general as to what he said at that time. He declared that he told Mr. Bonaparte that he desired to secure some of the land for himself, if possible. He said that it was his public duty to attempt to secure a cancellation of the land patents if possible; his private right thereafter to secure some of the land if he chose.

"If," he says, "the attorney-general is ready to swear that I never told him my interest was excited and the information I had sought was due to my desire to purchase the railroad lands, I am equally ready to swear that I did and leave the people of the country to believe whichever one of us they choose."

"Speaking of railroad land, his statement is absolutely correct in every particular; speaking of military lands, my statement is absolutely correct."

Letters Serve to Refute Sympathy for Mrs. Morris

WASHINGTON—Answering a reference by Senator Tillman to an incident when Mrs. Minor Morris was ejected from the White House, Secretary Loeb has made public letters from Mrs. Morris' son, L. H. Higleyman of St. Louis, and Francis J. A. Darr of Somerset, N. J., bearing on Mrs. Morris' actions. The letter from Darr, addressed to the President under date of Sept. 21, says:

"I am writing you my amende honorable for a great mistake I made three years ago." This refers to Darr's belief expressed at that time that Mrs. Morris had suffered great wrong in her ejection.

The letter from Higleyman, referring to Mrs. Morris, says:

"I can only hope that she will do nothing rash in Washington."

COLONEL TALBOT AT RIFLE MEETING

Massachusetts will be represented in Washington tonight at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association by Col. Thomas Talbot of the 1st corps of cadets, M. V. M. Colonel Caswell of the Massachusetts militia is a member of the board of directors of this association, but is absent in Europe. Plans will be formulated for the international rifle meeting to be held in September. From \$10,000 to \$20,000 will be needed for this project to be raised by popular subscription.

CAPTAIN LAMOREUX PROMOTED.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, coast artillery corps, U. S. A., well known in this city, has been promoted to be a major of coast artillery. He had a large business acquaintance here while he was constructing quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. He supervised construction entailing more than \$10,000,000 at that post.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Harvard Loses to Tech

CATCHERS RECEIVE LITTLE CREDIT FOR VALUABLE WORK

Are Now Only Four Really High Class Backstops in the National and American Leagues.

ST. LOUIS HAS BEST

Few followers of baseball realize how scarce the really first-class catcher is today. In all the clubs of the two major leagues it is hard to find more than four backstops who can be called men of more than ordinary ability. Sullivan of the Chicago Americans, Kling of the Chicago Nationals, Brenahan of the New York Nationals last year, but now manager of the St. Louis Nationals, and Criger of the Boston Americans last year, but recently sold to the St. Louis Americans, are the four men who are worthy to be classed as better than the average catchers.

It is remarkable to recall how long it is since a high class catcher has developed. Charles Dooin is the one new catcher of recent development who promises to rank with such players as Kling, Brenahan, Sullivan or Criger.

Criger is one of the real catchers whom the game has developed. No man better understands his duties or can carry them out as well as the old Boston American backstop.

On account of his position, the catcher has greater opportunities than the pitcher for observing what a certain batter can and cannot do. Knowing the man with whom he works, he can tell if his curves are breaking right, can make him work slowly when inclined to hurry and can make him hurry when he inclines to slowness.

He is also the chief watcher of the bases when occupied, passes the signals for the pitcher throwing to catch runners too far from the bases, and signals the proper time for delivering the ball to the bat.

Aside from all this work he must grab any sort of curve the pitcher fires, must get wild pitches that go into the ground and must chase foul flies. He must block runners who slide into the plate and must take his turn at bat. These things are calculated to keep a man of average intellect and physical ability quite busy. His work is difficult in more ways than one. How often has it happened that many young pitchers go along as only ordinary performers until some competent catcher begins to work with them, and then suddenly develop into the best.

EAST TO ENTER POLO TOURNEY

Philadelphia—The East will be represented by a team in the pony polo tournament to be held at Coronado Beach, Cal., in March. It will be composed of W. T. Huhn, captain of the Philadelphia Country Club team last season; Alex Brown, Charles Wheeler and Hugh Drury. The latter is at present in Texas securing the ponies. The Philadelphia team is known generally as the Bryn Mawr Freebooters.

The international polo cup will be tried for by two teams made up of English players now on this side, besides the Pacific coast teams from Burlingame, Santa Barbara and Riverside.

STATES OF BRAZIL, NOT FEDERAL LAW, ARE TAXING COFFEE

The Proposed American Duty Would Not Secure Abolition of Tariff Now Put on Exported Bags of Berries.

WOULD MULCT POOR

WASHINGTON—The proposal to put a duty on coffee has excited a discussion in which there is evident a lack of information regarding fundamental facts. For instance, it appears to be a general belief that when the United States in 1872 put coffee on the free list Brazil took advantage of the opportunity and imposed an export duty on the commodity, thereby robbing the American consumer of the benefit which would otherwise have come from the removal of the duty. Brazil does not impose an export duty on coffee. The belief that it does grows out of the fact that soon after the passage of the tariff act of 1872 some of the coffee producing states of Brazil imposed an export tax. It was a state, not a federal act.

The assumption that these state taxes would be removed if the United States should again put coffee on the dutiable list is without warrant. Such a course on the part of Sao Paulo and its neighbors is most improbable. The money obtained from that source is needed by the various states, and they are most unlikely to surrender so important a part of their revenues. Even were such a

ENGLISH TARS HAD GOOD YEAR

Many Races Among All Classes of Sailing and Power Yachts With Shamrock Leading.

LONDON—Last year was a very successful one for British yachtsmen. For the first time in many years there were four cutters of the 100-ton class. Racing in this class was of the pure variety, there not being any time allowances necessary when these four racers came together.

The four cutters were Nyria, Brynhild, White Heather II, and Shamrock, and although it was prophesied at the beginning of the season that the class could not last more than a month because one vessel would surely show herself so much better than the others as to win all the prizes and thus break up the class, this estimate proved utterly incorrect. Nyria, being an old boat and a little smaller, received a small time allowance, but the others sailed level. They raced for three months with great keenness. The new yacht Shamrock, built by Sir Thomas Lipton, was the champion of the class, winning 10 first prizes, White Heather and Brynhild won eight each and Nyria three.

Shamrock won the King's cup at the royal Thames river match, Brynhild won the King's cup at Cowes and White Heather secured the royal Victoria gold cup at Ryde, previously held by Britannia, having been won from the American yacht Savannah in 1893.

The champion yacht in the second class was the Mariska, a new boat designed by Fife for A. K. Stothert. The third class, 12 meters, 26 tons, raced exclusively on the Clyde. The chief competitors were Hera, 13; Alachie, 11; Mouchette, 8; Heatherbell, 4.

The season opened at Harwich when a number of German schooners visited the port and the Prince of Wales gave a cup for a schooner race, which was, however, won by the British schooner Cicely.

Cowes week witnessed the advent of the Germania, 308 tons, 27½ meters, which gave a fine display of speed. She was built, cased, rigged and more than half manned by Germans. She sailed the old Queen's course in 3 h. 35 min. 11 s., an average speed of 13.1 knots, actually a quarter of an hour faster than any previous.

In the races for yachts of 12 meters, 8 meters, 7 meters and 6 meters under the auspices of the Olympic games the foreign entries represented were Belgium, France, Norway and Sweden. Great Britain won in every case.

British yachtsmen will confine their efforts this year to the second class cutters, the 15 meter yachts. There will be a very fine class of these in 1909, including new yachts for the King of Spain and W. P. Burton. Unfortunately there are no new vessels building in Great Britain for the 23 meter cutter class or the A class schooners.

Bowling Results

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Arlington B. C.	456	457	465	1378
Dudley	463	458	457	1378

TEWANINI TO RUN IN BOSTON.

Lewis Tewanini, Carlisle Indian school runner, who finished ninth in the Olympic Marathon last summer at London, is to be a contestant in the five-mile run at the B. A. A. games Feb. 6, and also an entry in the big Marathon race April 19.

AMERICA BOASTS LARGEST NUMBER OF DAILY PAPERS

China Claims Oldest Newspaper in the World and Germany Is the Veteran Publisher of Europe.

ALL TONGUES USED

Few of us, when we take up our favorite paper at the breakfast table, know the number of papers published daily in the world, or of the many and singular languages in which some of them are printed. Of course, the preponderance of such publications appear in the English language, more than 1500 dailies being printed in the United States alone, while the entire number published all over the world, in every language and dialect, is between 5000 and 6000.

NEW BOATHOUSE FOR CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Present indications point toward Cornell getting a new boathouse on Cayuga. At a recent meeting of the intercollegiate athletic board of Cornell University it was decided that a new clubhouse should be built on the inlet, and not a great way removed from the boathouse of the varsity crew. It will be used exclusively by crews who enter for the intercollegiate regatta. Everything necessary to make the path of the corkscrew smooth will be installed.

JOHNSON WILL NOT SEE PLAYERS

President Murphy of the World's Champions Takes Exceptions to the American Leader's Ruling.

CHICAGO—President Murphy of the world's champions takes exceptions to the ruling of President Johnson of the American League and a member of the national commission regarding the giving of a money bonus to the Chicago National players who won the world's series last October. A committee, on which were several ball players, had been appointed to interview the National Commission, and President Johnson refuses to meet this committee. In speaking of Johnson's stand in the matter, Mr. Murphy says:

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Johnson refuses to meet a committee of these grand ball players, containing such fellows as Chance, Kling, Brown, Tinker, Evers, Reubach and Overall. If I were a member of the national commission I would deem it a great honor to receive a formal visit of an official nature from such a body of representative athletes.

"As the players are to be the beneficiaries I have suggested that the committee members should say directly that they will rescind or suspend rule 17 for their benefit and that they report to me. Then I could ask formal permission to make my present on flag-raising day or at any other time I may see fit.

"I am sorry that the appointment of a committee to take this subject up with the national commission has displeased Mr. Johnson, as I had no idea he would refuse to treat with the players. I think the members of the committee are his peers in every respect. I cannot withdraw my action in appointing these players on that commission, as some of them have already accepted the honor. I shall protect the interests of the players in any event, but a regret exceedingly to see a published statement that any baseball official will not meet my players on important business."

HASLIN ELECTED CLUB PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—James H. Haslin was elected president of the New York A. C. at the annual meeting held Tuesday night. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Edwin J. Benson; secretary, Charles L. Burnham; treasurer, Martin S. Paine; captain, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and governors to serve two years, R. H. Goffe, Mortimer Bishop, Robert C. Kammerer, J. W. De Aguerro, Louis Bender, Winfield E. Hinsdale, John Jerome Kelly and Dr. William J. Paley.

The usual annual meeting was held in the gymnasium during the voting, but so great was the interest in the election that comparatively few attended this formal meeting at which the various reports were accepted. A. G. Mills, an expert and one of the founders of the Amateur Athletic Union, paid a glowing eulogy to the report of the athletic committee, including that of Captain Mahoney. The showing made by the club athletes in 1908 in which 123 members won prizes and points, among the honors won being many A. A. U. and Metropolitan A. A. U. championships, was referred to, as indicating where the real life and success of the club lay.

WRESTLING MEET, JAN. 22.

The N. E. A. A. U. wrestling championships will be held Friday evening, Jan. 22.

HARVARD LOSES ITS FIRST GAME

Team Work of Technology Basketball Five Too Much for Cambridge Players—Wentworth Star.

Harvard opened her varsity basketball season of the year Tuesday night with a defeat at the hands of the strong Technology five. The score was Technology 19, Harvard 12. The game was a fast-contest throughout, with Technology always in the lead.

Considering it was the first game the crimson team has played, and also that it had a green team to play with, the showing it made against its veteran opponents was encouraging. The first half ended 12 to 3 in Tech's favor, but in the second half the crimson players came back with a rush and swept everything before them, outplaying their rivals, but unable to overcome the big lead the visitors had gained. Wentworth excelled in individual play.

TECH. Hargrave, Nichols, 11; B. Allen, Lord, 10; Wells, 9; Weisman, Leonard, Parker, 8; Newton, Webster, Bennis, 7; H. A. Sheehan, Scribner, Wentworth, 10; Ellis, Currie, Score—M. I. T. 19, Harvard 12. Goals from floor—Weisman, Hargrave, Bennis, Parker 2, Wentworth 2, Allen, Leonard. Goals from fouls—Allen 6, Parker 7. Referee—Knox of B. A. U. Umpire, Taylor. Wesleyan. Score—Goepfer, Time—P. Brooks. Time—20 minute halves.

WILL MEET YALE IN FIRST GAME

Dartmouth Hockey Team Plays Match for the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Championship.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth men will watch their hockey team with unusual interest tomorrow, when the team lines up against Yale in the St. Nicholas rink, New York, in the first intercollegiate league game for the New Hampshire college. The game will give the first opportunity to judge the real strength of the Hanover team, which has had a fairly good record so far this season. Saturday the team played McGill University and, while Dartmouth held the Canadians to a 2-2 score in the first period, the visitors proved too fast in the second period and scored 5 while shutting out the home team. In this game Dartmouth played well.

Yale has been defeated three times by Princeton, and the Dartmouth seven seems to have fair chances of victory. Her forwards are fast and at times work well together, but they are pretty light. Captain Leighton at cover point and Pettigill at point form a splendid team. Pishon, who played quarter on the eleven this year, is at goal. He weighs but 126 pounds, and is really too light for intercollegiate hockey.

PRIZES OFFERED TO AERIAL RACERS

LONDON.—The International Association of Aeronauts in session here, has adopted a resolution that the federation should found prizes to the value of \$240,000 for aviation and dirigible balloons. The plan provides for a \$10,000 gold cup as a special prize for flying machines and 10 prizes of \$2,000 each, half of this number for dirigible balloons and half for flying machines, together with a \$10,000 cup in each department.

WOMEN FINISH LONG AUTO RUN

NEW YORK—At a late hour Tuesday night the women autoists who had been competing in the two-day endurance run from this city to Philadelphia finished their contest, with four of them so nearly on even terms that the matter of the award of the winner's cup will have to be decided by a special committee.

The four grouped for honors are Mrs. J. M. Cuneo, Mrs. A. W. Seaman, Mrs. E. M. Beckman and Mrs. Alice H. Ramsey.

The return journey was via Camden and Staten Island, with a stop at Trenton, where Governor Fort of New Jersey entertained the contestants at luncheon.

FINE MEET IN BROOKLINE.

An interesting program of 12 numbers has been arranged for the first athletic and gymnastic entertainment by the Brookline Gymnasium Athletic Association, which will be held in the Brookline Municipal Gymnasium Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Harvard's crack gymnastic team will contribute three numbers. George Bothner, former lightweight wrestling champion, will give an exhibition of scientific wrestling. Two members of the American Olympic team, W. W. Coe and H. A. Gidney of the B. A. U., will give exhibitions. Coe will put the shot against H. B. Hill, the Brookline star.

BECKER STILL WINNING.

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. M. Hamilton of Wykesville and his brother, L. A. Hamilton of Englewood, E. J. Spaulding of Waukegan and C. L. Becker of Woodland are the four players left in the sixth annual mid-winter golf tournament, the pairs playing in the order mentioned in tomorrow's semi-final for the right to battle for the championship trophy in the afternoon.

HIGHER SPEED FOR COUNTRY LIMITS FAVORED BY FORT

New Jersey Governor Believes the Present Law of Twenty Miles Is Too Severe Outside the Cities.

PROPOSES THIRTY

TRENTON, N. J.—Believing that the present speed limit of 20 miles an hour for automobiles is too low when applied to country districts, Governor Ford of this state has recommended to the New Jersey Legislature in his annual message that the limit be raised to 30 miles. The regulation of automobiles has been a source of much trouble to the various New Jersey officials, and the Governor's declaration that automobiles should receive all highway rights under proper restrictions to protect the public and the occupants of the machines, will be greeted with delight by motorists, not only in New Jersey, but by all automobile owners who visit the state. In his message he said:

"Speed regulations in the open country should be liberal. Thirty miles an hour could be allowed there with safety. Arrests and trial should not be summary; the right to stop should only exist to inquire as to the possession by the driver of the machine of the requisite authority, or to obtain its number of violation of the law be claimed. Suit should only be instituted in proper courts near the residence of the alleged offender, or at convenient points within the state for the non-resident."

"What was said as to the creation of a motor vehicle department in my inaugural address last year is especially commended to the Legislature. This department is constantly growing. It is sure to become one of the largest and most important departments in the state, with a revenue which is certain to reach a quarter of a million dollars a year within the next five years. It demands the constant and undivided attention of a distinct head, with the requisite inspectors and other officers to enforce the law. All such power should be exclusively in the hands of this department. Arrest and bail might be allowed by local constables or police for alleged violation of the law, but further procedure as to settlement or suit should be exclusively in this department or its representatives, that all cases of unjust apprehension, and all acts of unscrupulous justices of the peace, who for the costs they receive encourage this class of litigation, would be ended."

YALE FRESHMEN BEAT MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Statistics regarding the physical condition of 800 Yale freshmen, received by Dr. May of Waterman gymnasium, and compared with the development of the same number of freshmen at the University of Michigan, show that, on the average, the first year men at Yale are younger than those here, although their average weight, height and lung capacity is greater than that of the Michigan men. Complete statistics follow:

Michigan: Age, 19 years 9 months; height, 5 feet 7.3 inches; weight, 135.9 pounds; lung capacity, 244.7.

Yale: Age, 18 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 7.5 inches; weight, 138.8 pounds; lung capacity, 253.

Notes From the Field of Sports

Princeton is trying hard to turn out a winning gymnastic team. Captain Dowd is the best man of last year's team left in college. He finished third in the 1908 meet.

The Technology fencing team is to hold a dual meet tonight with the Springfield Training School fencers. Both institutions have fast teams and a close contest is looked for.

Alfred Miller, Jr., has resigned his position as graduate captain of the

Swarthmore football eleven. Wickham '10 is the most likely candidate to succeed him as captain.

The St. Nicholas hockey team defeated the Hockey Club in a match for the Amateur Hockey League Championship at New York Tuesday night by a score of 5 to 3.

The Dartmouth University hockey team left for New York Tuesday night. A practice game is to be played at St. Nicholas rink tonight in preparation for the league match with Yale Thursday.

WONDERFUL LIST OF VICTORIES

NEW YORK—A wonderful showing was made by the members of the Irish-American Athletic Club when they won 46 track and field championships last year, as shown by the report of Lawson Robertson, captain of the club. Martin J. Sheridan heads the list of point winners with a total of 181. Melvin W. Sheppard is second, with 148 points, while Charley Bacon, Harry Porter, Lawson Robertson and Robert Cloughen, the national indoor champion sprinter, follow in order.

The various athletes, 79 in all, scored a grand total of 2261 points, a record for the year on track and field. At the Olympic games in England members of the club scored 59 points for the American team, while New York Athletic Club men earned 173, but the Irish-American Athletic Club defeated the New York Athletic Club in the national championship games by a score of 55 points to 29. Sheppard and Eller lead the other members of the club in championships, holding six each. Porter, the champion high jumper, holds five; John Flanagan, four, and Sheridan, Cloughen, Keating and Hoar three each.

Those who won more than 50 points were: Martin Sheridan 181, Melvin Sheppard 148, Charles Bacon 112, Harry Porter 103, L. Robertson 98, Robert Cloughen 88, Joe Bromilow 80, John J. Eller 80, John Flanagan 65, S. C. Northridge 64, Lee Talbott 60, George Cameron 56, M. F. Hoar 55, William Keating 52.

ENGLAND WANTS DAVIS TRIALS

LONDON.—The New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association has applied to London headquarters for permission to be considered as representing a separate country from Australia in contests for the Dwight Davis challenge cup. The council of the English Lawn Tennis Association will consider the application at a meeting on Jan. 20.

The secretary of the association says England will challenge again for the Davis cup next month and will invite Americans to play the preliminary ties in England.

M'GRAW WANTS WAIVERS.

NEW YORK—Pitcher McGinnity will not be a New York National next season. Manager McGraw having asked all league clubs for waivers. If all clubs waive claim the pitcher must go to some minor league team. McGinnity last season won 11 games of the 18 in which he pitched.

SCHAEFER TO CAPTAIN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich.—Herman Schaefer, second baseman of the Detroit Americans, will be captain of the champions this year. His contract has yet to be offered him, but no difficulty is looked for by President Navin.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR THIS YEAR

John S. Sumner and W. M. Fawcett, vice-presidents; George H. Blair, secretary; Jerome E. Lynch, treasurer; H. A. Baker, Louis Bell, D. F. L. Chase, James Buzfield, Charles R. Cross, Jr., Frederick K. Fitz, Charles C. Foster, Edgar B. Hawkes, Charles W. Hinnan, John E. Kelley, Samuel Merrill, Nathaniel C. Nash, Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., Adolph Neider and Eugene Partridge, directors, are the officers elected at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association Tuesday evening, at the United States hotel.

President Daniel L. F. Chase presided, and the various reports of the secretary, treasurer, executive, finance, range, membership and other committees were read and adopted.

The board will convene in a few days and select the president, who will later announce the names of the members who will constitute the various committees. At the annual dinner, following the meeting, President Chase announced Silas B. Adams, Portland, Me., as the winner of the championship gold pistol medal, Frederick C. Fitz winner of the directors' medal, D. L. F. Chase winner of annual rest trophy, Linwood Lewis winner of annual Creedmore trophy and Chester B. Pratt winner of N. R. A. medal.

BUSY SEASON IS EXPECTED

The board of directors of the Bay State Automobile Association held a meeting at their club rooms Tuesday and appointed the committees for 1909. The reports at the meeting indicated that the coming season will be a most prosperous one in every way.

Touring and contest committees will promote race meets and tours, while the entertainment committee is preparing for a series of indoor events during the winter months.

Committees were appointed as follows: House committee, George W. McNear chairman, R. W. Daniels, Dr. I. D. Carl, A. P. Underhill, J. Fortescue; entertainment committee, Victor A. Charles, G. Duthrie Strachan, N. B. Buxton, C. I. Campbell, F. T. O'Brien, Eugene Selig; touring and contest committees, Kenneth M. Blake chairman, F. E. Wing, Dr. J. E. Hovestadt, F. A. Hinchcliffe, C. J. Bailey, W. G. Schumaker; membership committee, Dr. Julius F. Hovestadt, J. Fortescue, C. F. Whitney; press committee, J. S. Hathaway, C. I. Campbell.

JONES TO CONFER WITH KIMSEY.

CHICAGO—Fletcher Jones, captain and manager of the Chicago Americans of 1908, is to hold a conference with the owner of the club regarding next year's contract. It has been reported that Jones would not be with Chicago this year, but it is expected that the conference will result in his signing for 1909.

L. P. Hollander & Co. Clearance Sale of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

Men's Clothing		Youths' and Boys' Clothing	
Odd Lot of Young Men's Spring Sack Suits. Formerly 18.00 to 25.00. Now 5.00		Youths' Spring Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 10.00 to 18.00	
Odd Coats, from Suits that were 25.00 to 30.00. Now 5.00		Youths' Winter Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 18.00	
Odd Woolen Vests, sizes 16 to 20 years. To close. 25c		Overcoats and Ulsters, sizes 13 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 9.00 to 20.00	
Coachmen's Coats, sizes 36 to 39. Were 35.00 and 45.00. To close. 15.00		Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 13 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00. Now 4.00 to 10.00	
Entire Line of Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly 28.00 to 48.00. Now 18.00, 25.00, 30.00		Boys' Knickerbockers, sizes 9 to 16 years. Formerly 1.50 to 4.00. Now 1.00 to 2.00	
Men's Spring Suits, sizes 35 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00. Now 18.00 to 30.00		Washable Sailor and Russian Suits. Formerly 5.00 and 6.00. Now 2.00	
Men's Summer Two-Piece Suits, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 20.00		Washable Blouses, sizes 8 to 13 years. Formerly 1.50 to 2.25. Now 75c	
		Hats and Caps. Formerly 1.00 to 5.00. Now 10c to 1.00	
		Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats. Formerly 10.00 to 25.00. Now 7.00 to 15.00	
		Entire line of Boys' Caps. Formerly 1.00 to 3.50. Now 25c to 50c	
		Odd Coats, sizes 13 to 16 years. Now 1.50	

202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET.

WAR DEPARTMENT MAY MODIFY ORDER TO RAISE BRIDGES

Compromise Likely Between Government and B. & M. to Avoid Radical Changes at Terminal.

FINAL HEARING SET

Modifications in the war department's plans regarding the proposed changes in the Boston & Maine railroad's terminal tracks are now likely. It is regarded as probable that some compromise will be reached which will not necessitate a complete reconstruction of the North station. William H. Coolidge, counsel for the Boston & Maine, has had a conference with Gen. W. L. Marshall, United States army chief of engineers, with results that appear to be satisfactory to both the war department and the railroad interests.

Owing to changed circumstances since 1893, the time when the requirements were stated originally, it has been understood that there would be some modification of the plans, but just what the basis of arrangement would be even now is not made public. The fact covering the period of years during which the matter has been under consideration are of interest in connection with the latest developments.

In 1893 the Boston & Maine received permission from the Massachusetts harbor and land commissioners to construct an addition to its approaches to the North Station and to cover part of the tidal basin of the Charles river with piling. It was then the theory of the war department that an open flow of water from the basin to the harbor was necessary for the protection of the harbor from the deposit of silt, and acting on this theory the war department confirmed the permission granted by the harbor and land commission to the railroad, but with the condition that stone piling should be submitted for wood within 10 years. About the same time the preliminary Boston transit commission had made a report to the Legislature recommending that the Boston & Maine buy the land extending from its present North Station to Leverett street and erect the station thereon.

Included in the recommendation of the transit commission was one that the tracks should approach the station at a clearance over the water of about 25 feet. The report became the subject of projected legislation, but finally the Senate rejected the Leverett-street proposition by a vote of 35 to 2. The railroad construed this action as approval of its plan and went ahead with its construction of the North Station practically upon its present basis.

Experience soon proved that the almost unobstructed flow of the water was not sufficient preventive of deposits in the harbor, and it became immaterial as a practical question whether the basin were kept open or closed, with the exception of a strip wide enough to permit the passage of vessels. About 1902 Lucius Tuttle, now president of the Boston & Maine, went to Washington and secured an extension of the time in which the company should be required to submit its stone for wooden piers. Elihu Root was the secretary of war and, as the Charles river dam then had been proposed, Mr. Root granted the extension, with the remark that the matter could well lie over until it had been determined what would be the outcome of the move for the dam, since constructed, with its great lock.

Some time ago complaint was made to President Roosevelt by George B. Leighton of New Hampshire, that the Boston & Maine had not complied with the conditions on which it was originally permitted to build, and on this initiative the war department was compelled to undertake investigations.

The preliminary hearing was held in 1907, and at the final hearing, Jan. 21, it is proposed, if possible, to recommend a permanent treatment of the whole situation. The original condition applied only to the old Boston & Maine and not to the Lowell or the Fitchburg lines. Since 1903 the Boston & Maine has received from the war department permission to erect pile structures to which no conditions attach.

PUPILS ENLISTED IN MOTH CRUSADE

MIDDLEBORO—Tree Warden Luther S. Bailey is having prepared small cabinets of gypsy moths in their various stages, which he will present to Superintendent of Schools Charles H. Bates for use in the High School. The graded schools in the suburbs will also be supplied with similar cabinets and the pupils instructed in the growth that they may be able to watch for the signs and report them to the authorities. Certain sections of this town have been burdened by the pests and it is hoped by enlisting the children in this manner to assist in the work of ridding the trees of them.

MOVE TO HAVE CARS VENTILATED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A movement to secure better ventilation in street cars has been started by a committee from one of the local improvement leagues. A consultation has been held with General Manager A. E. Potter of the Rhode Island Company, and it is believed that he will issue orders in accord with the wishes of the petitioners.

VETERAN FIRE FIGHTERS MEET

Vermont the Only New England State Not Represented at the Annual Election of Officers in Boston.

All of the New England states except Vermont were represented at the annual meeting of the New England Veteran Firemen's League held in this city Tuesday. More than 100 delegates were present from the 88 organizations in the league.

An enormous amount of routine business was transacted. The proposed amendments to the constitution which provided for a change in the method of electing officers and changes in the playing rules were indefinitely postponed, but a committee of five was appointed to revise the playing rules and to report the result of the revision at the May meeting of the league.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: William E. Maybury of East Braintree, president; Charles H. Ray of Portland, Me., first vice president; Henry J. Eaton of Hartford, Conn., second vice president; Capt. George Hunt of Providence, R. I., third vice president; George E. Smith of East Manchester, N. H., fourth vice president; James H. Walker of Lowell, fifth vice president; William H. Hathaway of Hyde Park, secretary, and George H. Blatchford of Cambridge treasurer.

CANADA PLEASED BY NEW TREATY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Much satisfaction was expressed here when it was learned that the waterways treaty had been signed at Washington. One effect of the treaty will be to limit the operations of power companies at Niagara Falls to the amount now in existence and will confine the amount of water they may divert to 35,000 cubic feet per second.

This follows the recommendations made by the international commission appointed in 1905 for the preservation of the scenic beauty of the falls. The Chicago drainage canal will be allowed to take 20,000 cubic feet of water per second. The treaty will run for a limited number of years, the period being long enough to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed limitation. It is subject to the approval of the United States Senate and the Canadian Parliament.

BILL TO REPEAL MILK LAW PUT IN

College taxation bills, a bill for a controller for the city of Boston and several other defeated measures of last year were revived in the House of Representatives Tuesday and will figure conspicuously in this year's legislation.

Representative Morse of Haverhill has presented a bill to repeal the law requiring the standardization of milk, and Mr. Emerson of Boston prays for legislation that will permit the sale of ice cream, fruit, soda water, confectionery, meat, butter, bread and eggs on Sunday.

In the Senate the state board of education is petitioner for an act to incorporate Charles A. Hopkins and others, members of the prudential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as trustees of Fochow College in Fochow, China.

FIRE DESTROYS NOTED ACADEMY

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The buildings of the Peekskill Military Academy, with the exception of the armory were burned Tuesday night. The 100 students escaped unharmed.

The fire started either from electric wires or from a cigarette thrown in a waste paper basket in one of the fraternity rooms.

The academy, originally established in 1833, is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country. Among its most distinguished alumni are Senator Depew, Frank Vincent, the explorer; Commodore John C. Fremont, and Prof. Frank Dempster of Columbia University.

HUB JEWELERS HOLD BANQUET

The 21st annual banquet of the Boston Jewelers' Club was held Tuesday night at Young's Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor George A. Hibbard, the Hon. Job E. Hedges of New York, Samuel J. Elder and the Hon. Guy A. Ham of Boston and the Rev. Willard Scott of Worcester were the guests of the club.

The officers of the club are C. S. Cook of A. Stowell & Co., president; Richard T. Supple of William B. Durgin Company, silversmiths, of Concord, N. H., vice-president; executive committee, James E. Blake of Kettell & Blake; Frank S. Sherry, Boston representative of Joseph Fahys & Co., and Henry W. Patterson, treasurer of Smith-Patterson Company.

COMMERCE HOME FOR WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—The Southern commercial congress will purchase property at 15th and H streets northwest on which it will erect a 12-story office building and permanent home in this city.

It is planned to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. There will be a large auditorium and committee rooms, and a room for permanent exhibits of products of the South.

Poets Trod Old Trinity's Halls

Tennyson, Byron, Sir Francis Bacon and Newton Studied and Romped in the Historic English College.

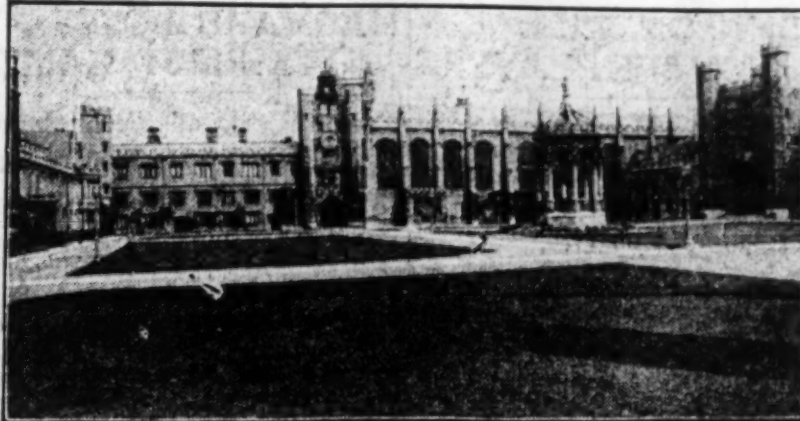
UNIQUE IN CULTURE

In these progressive days one is likely to slight the prominence played in English culture by Trinity College in Cambridge University, England, and to forget the illustrious men who have absorbed knowledge within her historic walls. Greater prestige is associated with Trinity College than with any scholastic institution in the world, not forgetting the great influence on American life and development that has been exerted by the great universities of the new world.

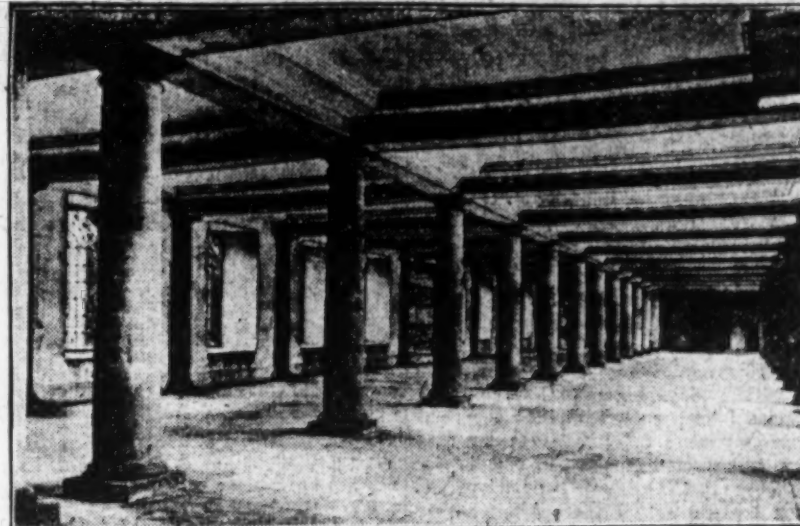
In England the names of Lord Alfred Tennyson, whom Poe calls the noblest of the English poets, of Sir Francis Bacon, of Newton and Lord Byron, are intimately associated with the institution.

It has grown with England, and is hallowed by the memories of the past. One may see to this day the ancient chapel where men famous in history worshipped, old gothic halls with their spires cleaving the blue of the sky, ancient elms bordering the mossy walks where have trod the feet of some of the world's greatest men.

It is one of the most romantically situated of English colleges, and was built early in the 16th century. True, it has undergone renovation from time to time, and additions have served to give it a certain air of modernity. But



TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.



CLOISTER UNDER TRINITY COLLEGE'S FAMOUS LIBRARY.

the ripeness of age, the vague something which compels reverence, even awe, is there.

The library is one of the most interesting of its buildings, being designed by Sir Christopher Wren and built in 1676

to 1695. Among its most interesting treasures to Americans are the manuscripts of "Lycidas," "Comus" and "In Memoriam." The imposing statue of Lord Byron by Thorvaldsen also attracts and holds the eye.

TENNESSEE GETS PROHIBITION LAW

Senate Passes Measure and the House Will Vote for the Bill Forbidding Saloons Near Schoolhouses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Advocates of state-wide prohibition are freely predicting that by tonight legislation will have been enacted to realize that object in Tennessee. The Senate committee on liquor traffic, after an exciting and largely attended public hearing, voted favorably on the third reading of the Holladay bill 20 to 13.

The House committee sat with the Senate committee by courtesy, but took no formal action. It is expected to report today on the bill before it. The two measures are counterparts, and substitution will be easily effected.

The bill provides for the prohibition of the sale of liquor within four miles of any schoolhouse in Tennessee.

Immediately after the vote was announced the wildest disorder prevailed. As soon as a motion to adjourn could be carried a frantic crowd surrounded the prohibition senators and the celebration took on the form of a love feast.

The session was long and exciting, but the final action was generally expected. The passage of the measure is probably assured. The Governor, it is conceded, will veto the measure. Only a majority is required to pass a measure over the Governor's veto.

HEIR TO MILLIONS WORKS AS CLERK

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—James Watson Webb, the son of Dr. William Watson Webb of New York, director in many railroads, and a nephew of the Vanderbilts, has come to this city to go to work as a clerk in the office of the assistant superintendent of the Northwest ern railroad. He will remain a year, at the expiration of which time it is likely he will be advanced to more important work.

He will have apartments in the exclusive Hotel Pilsner, but in working hours he will be treated no better than his associates.

BUCHANAN WINS IN VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON—It is learned authoritatively that the mission of Special Commissioner Buchanan to Venezuela has been entirely successful. Secretary of State Root instructed Commissioner Buchanan to again make his oft repeated request that all the outstanding questions between the two governments be submitted to arbitration.

Word has just been received that this has been agreed to by the new Venezuelan government.

COTTON BELT ROAD IMPROVING LINE

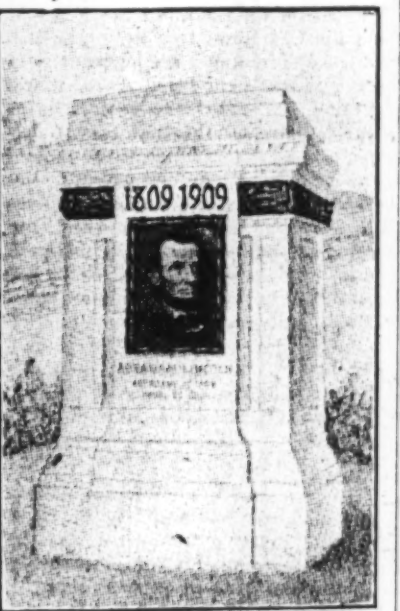
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The St. Louis, Southwestern (Cotton Belt) railroad is planning to spend \$1,000,000 rock ballasting its tracks, rebuilding bridges between Memphis and points in Texas, and otherwise improving the roadbed. New trains will be placed in service between St. Louis, Memphis and Texas.

INSTALLS NEW SPINDLES.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Installation of 4160 new spindles is said to be intended by the Worth Manufacturing Company of Worthville. The output consists of sheetings, drills and colored goods.

LOWELL PUPILS HONOR LINCOLN

A Monument Subscribed by the Children of the Public Schools to Be Unveiled Next Month.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL MONUMENT IN LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL—The Lincoln memorial committee has met and arranged for the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Lincoln square Feb. 12 and the complete plans for the exercises have been given out.

The exercises will be held in the early afternoon and all the school children in the city, both public and private, will be in attendance, as the monument is the gift of the school children of Lowell. The inscription reads "Erected by the school children of Lowell, Feb. 12, 1909. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in."

The monument was designed by Bela D. Pratt of Boston, who was a pupil of St. Gaudens.

The committee on "The City Beautiful" of the Lowell board of trade is one of the originators and prime movers in the plan and assisted the school children in their raising of subscriptions to erect the memorial which cost \$2000.

FIRST WITNESS OF QUAKE LANDS

NEW YORK—Giuseppe Cutrone, who lived near Messina, is the first eye witness of the earthquake to reach this country. He landed in Jersey City today from the Re d' Italia, which sailed from Naples two days after the quake. There were many residents of Messina among the passenger steamer list of the Re d' Italia, but they all had left home before the quake.

Commissioner Watchorn said the immigration laws would not be relaxed in the least in regard to any refugees.

SHOE MEN WANT FREE HIDES.

NEW YORK—Shoe manufacturers want no duty on hides and by-products. This fact was placed on record at the Hotel Astor, where the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers is in annual session. Furthermore, they declared, foreign shoes should pay the present import duty for the "protection of American labor."

BRITISH PROTEST SEIZURE OF LINE

England Will Hold Brazil Responsible for Effect of Disturbance on Railroad Owned by Britons.

LONDON—The English foreign office today made a demand upon the Brazilian legation for an explanation of the seizure of the Great Western Railway, a British company operating in Brazil, by former employees of the line.

It also asked the English minister at Rio de Janeiro for particulars of the seizure and a full report of the extent of the anti-English feeling in Brazil. A formal protest was also sent direct to the Brazilian government.

Four thousand Brazilian employees of the railway quit work. They have seized most of the rolling stock and hold the terminals. The most serious rioting is taking place at Pernambuco, according to reports today. Two were killed and nearly 100 wounded in a clash in Pernambuco Tuesday evening.

England will hold the Brazilian government responsible for whatever loss the company suffers through the failure of the Brazilian authorities to protect it.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS STIR PEOPLE

California Faces Need of Toning Down Radical Measures to Prevent Repetition of Ill-Feeling.

SACRAMENTO—There is every indication that the three anti-Japanese bills introduced by Grove L. Johnson, a Sacramento representative, will be toned down considerably before being advanced on the legislative calendar, as they are sure to stir up a greater agitation than that which accompanied the public school question two years ago.

The segregation of orientals into quarters of their own, the prohibition of Japanese from attending white schools and the denial to the Japanese of the right to hold real estate or serve as directors of corporations are aimed at in the bills.

TOKIO—English and German newspapers in Japan are doing their best to stir up resentment among the Japanese against the United States, California in particular, for the anti-Japanese legislation that is being proposed in that state.

These papers have warned the people that the proposed legislation reveals the real feelings of America toward Japan.

SUES FOR DOWER WORTH MILLION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Returns have been made to the superior court in the suit of Harriet B. Sprague, widow of Amasa Sprague, for dower rights in property in the town of Cranston, including real estate worth well over a million dollars. The suits are brought against the present owners of the land formerly owned by Amasa Sprague and transferred by him to Zechariah Chafee in 1873, following the failure of the firm of A. and W. Sprague, on the grounds that Mrs. Sprague did not waive her dower rights in that property.

GLASS PLANT WILL REOPEN.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—The West Fork Glass Company announces that its plant will start blowing glass Jan. 15.

AUSTRIA TO SEIZE MONTENEGRO AND SERVIA, NEXT STEP

Russian Diplomats Says That Acceptance of Indemnity by Turkey Means Absorption of the Two States.

SERBS TALKING WAR

ST. PETERSBURG—The national integrity of Serbia and Montenegro was doomed the moment Turkey accepted Austria's indemnity offer, in the opinion of many of the Russian diplomats, who have taken part in the Balkan developments.

It is considered inevitable that Austria will gradually absorb Serbia and Montenegro.

With Turkey no longer a menace, it is not believed Austria will further endure harassment from the aggrieved countries. Reports from Belgrade say the anger of the Serbian people can no longer be restrained and virtual warfare on the Bosnian border is expected at any time.

Austria's indemnity to Turkey is \$10,800,000, to be paid within a year, but the total cost of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is at least \$12,500,000, including the cost of mobilization and commercial losses.

This sum is more than Austria can realize from the provinces in the next 20 years, according to the Russian viewpoint, and Austria, it is believed, will try to make up her loss by seizing Serbia and Montenegro as soon as political conditions in Europe will warrant such a step.

The Serbian cabinet is now in session and is adopting the most radical war measures.

HARVARD HEARS NOTED AUTHOR

F. Hopkinson Smith, author, artist and engineer, talked to an appreciative audience of Harvard undergraduates at the Harvard Union Tuesday night. The living room was packed and every man cheered when Mr. Smith made his appearance on the platform.

Mr. Smith discussed vigorously the tendency of the age, especially in America, first to praise a man and then to vilify him. He pointed out as illustration the attacks on Admiral Dewey at the time he gave the nation's gift-house to his wife, the Sampson-Schley controversy and the more recent disturbances at Washington.

THEME IS RURAL CHURCH PROBLEM

A conference of the New England Country Church Association will be held at Tremont Temple, Jan. 18 and 19, to consider the problems of the rural church in New England.

Papers in connection with the work of the association will be read by Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; the Rev. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, and the Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson of Amherst, Mass.

Pres. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard will address the session on Jan. 18.

Chandler's Corset Stores

ANNOUNCE A

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale High Class Stock of Corsets

Sold at Clearance Sale Prices

WHY?

Twice a Year We go all through our stock, appropriation it in lots and mark these lots at a price which rapidly disposes of them.

These goods are not old or shopworn, but fresh, clean and in the prevailing styles, and have been some of our best sellers.

Then we are in a position to put in our new stock of spring and summer goods.

Closing Out Our Muslin Underwear at Cost

This Sale Continues Through

January

Two Stores 12 and 14 Winter St. 422 Boylston St.

At Winter St. Tunnel Entrance and Exit. Berkeley Building. Telephone 917-3 Oxford. Tel. 3623-2 Back Bay.

HENRY F. MILLER

PIANOS

Established 1863

395 Boylston Street

Largest Ice Rink in the World

Elysium at Cleveland, O., Is Mecca of Skaters and Surface Is Kept in Condition All Winter.

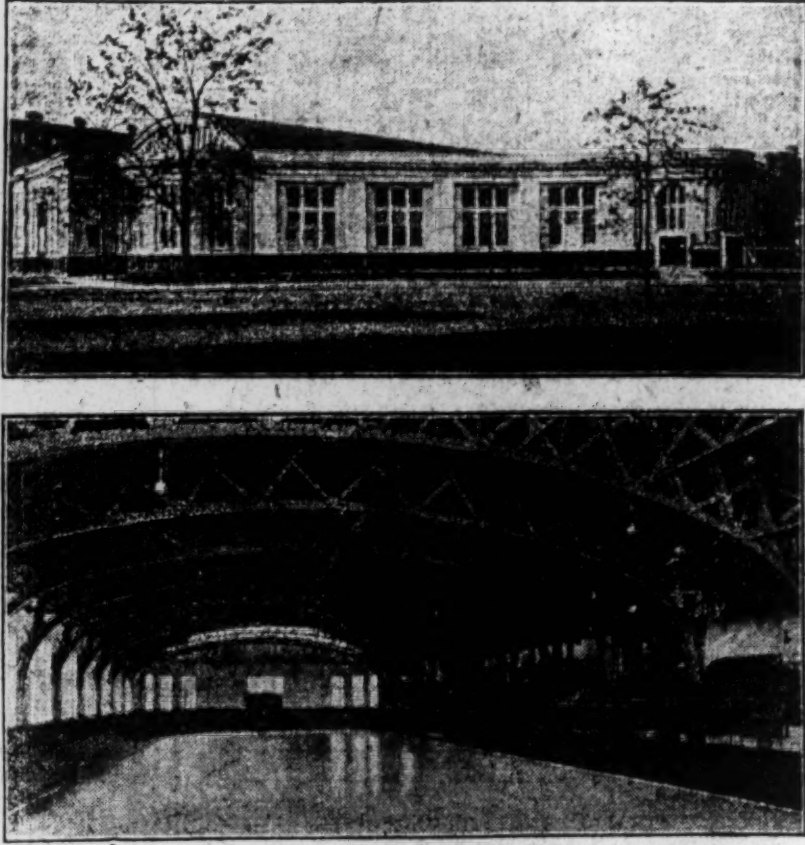
DEFIES WEATHER

Cleveland, O., has become the Mecca of ice skaters of the West and is bidding for the honors as the capital city of the gull throughout the entire country. Its location on Lake Erie has led to a perpetuation of this ancient sport during the winter season and the population of the city numbers some enthusiastic skaters; feats of prowess upon the shining steel runners being common.

The drawbacks to skating on lake or river ice, however, are well known. An enterprising company which conducts a lakeside resort along advanced lines has added to its attractions the largest and most elaborate artificial ice-skating pavilion in the world, which is the scene throughout the season of brilliant and enthusiastic assemblages. The skaters are not confined to the young people by any means, for some of the old timers pride themselves on their skill at writing their names, cutting pigeons—and figure eights and doing other forms of fancy skating.

In such an establishment it is possible to so regulate conditions that there is no ruffling or roughening of the surface at the time of freezing, while whatever the polished floor may suffer from use one day is remedied easily the following night by flowing and freezing again to the depth of a fraction of an inch. The building, which is of modern reinforced concrete and steel, is an immense affair, and architecturally it is impressive and substantial.

Naturally it is a private enterprise and is conducted upon an admission basis. It was the scene a short time ago of the annual Cornell-Pennsylvania hockey match. Ice hockey, classed as one of the most strenuous of sports, is



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF ELYSIUM.

Cleveland's indoors skating rink furnishes winter sport at Lakeside resort.

one of the features of the skating season in Cleveland, which, on account of the ability to regulate ice conditions in the big skating pavilion, is much longer in duration than the brief and intermittent outdoor season, and is continuous, rain and snow and thaw being shut out by triumphant engineering skill.

This skating hall is known as Elysium by Cleveland people, and like the beach resorts conducted by the Humphrey company, its proprietors, grew out of a corn-popper. This was the original business equipment of the Humphrey family, which took in \$2500 the first year for pop-corn and home made candy. After

making money enough to buy Euclid beach, the scene of this commercial exploit, the family's corn-poppers and confectionery appliances netted a return of \$10,000 a year.

This company now controls extensive resorts and is doing business on a large scale. The notable fact is that the present management runs all its places on a temperance basis and excludes all amusements that are not of a nature to appeal to people of refinement. Its guides, ushers and other employees are frequently students who earn funds for their college expenses by working during vacation time.

ADVISES FARMERS TO PAY ATTENTION TO FRUIT AND CORN

Secretary Ellsworth of the State Board of Agriculture Makes Annual Report on a Progressive Year.

WILL ELECT TODAY

Officers will be elected today at the continued session of the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture which is being held at the State House. The first session was held Tuesday, when the reports of the secretary and state forester were submitted.

Sec. J. Lewis Ellsworth, in his report, stated that the last year had been one of marked improvement and progress in the development of agriculture in this state.

Egg returns are not rated by the farmer of Massachusetts as they should be, the secretary said. More attention should be paid to the corn crop. Farmers have fatten too much into the habit of purchasing all the grains that they feed. The secretary recommends that they change this and raise more corn.

He also recommended that the apple crop receive careful attention. New England fruit, he said, does not compare well with that from the West. With the market at our doors it is the fault of the producer that native fruit does not command the highest price of any fruit put upon the market. Cultivation of orchards should be the rule, rather than the exception. Farmers have a gold mine at their doors if they would develop it.

In the product of the crops and the making of a living from the farm the season has been only an average one to the farmers. Dairy products have brought fair prices, but it has been only a fair season for the horticulturist. Profits from the poultry are fully up to those of any year.

TEACHER TALKS HELP TO SCHOOL

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Superintendent of Schools Charles H. Bates has adopted the idea of face-to-face talks with the various teachers, giving each one 30 minutes at stated intervals.

The subject for the fall term had to do with "That Bad Boy," while during the present weeks the discussion is upon the various studies, the time the teacher puts into her work outside the school and her ideas in relation to the management of her particular school.

The superintendent finds that the teacher will express her ideas much better and the discussion is bound to be of benefit to both parties with the consequent improvement in the schools.

TROLLEY TO JOIN TWO MAINE CITIES

LEWISTON, Me.—This city expects to see the construction of a direct trolley line to Portland this year. The distance is 35 miles, but the line will be obliged to construct only 28 miles of track for connections will probably be made with other lines when nearing the two cities.

The new line will pass through Auburn, New Gloucester, Gray and Deering. It is the purpose to run the cars at express speed in the country so that the running time may be cut down to under two hours. It is probable that a freight line will also be established.

HAVERTHILL ASKS DEEP MERRIMAC

HAVERTHILL.—A number of the business men advocate an appropriation from Congress for the deepening of the Merrimack river channel to 14 feet, in order to allow light draught vessels to come direct to the city wharves.

Col. D. W. Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Langfitt and Maj. W. J. Harden of the corps of engineers gave a hearing in the City Hall on the subject. Colonel Lockwood announced at the conclusion of the arguments that he would hold the hearing open for one week, in order to allow for the submission of briefs.

SWAMPSCOTT IN WATER DISTRICT

SWAMPSCOTT.—A special town meeting attended by more than 300 accepted the proposition to take advantage of an act of the Legislature of last year and become a part of the metropolitan water district, by a vote of 189 to 130.

Opponents of the plan favored a short-term contract with the commission, connection with Lynn or securing an independent supply from artesian wells at Thompson's meadow. The cost of entering the metropolitan district will be about \$90,000.

GRANGERS BUYING IN COOPERATION

LOWELL.—Members of the grange in the towns about Lowell are doing a great deal of co-operative buying. Grain in ear lots is being bought and distributed to the individual farmers according to their orders.

The new officers of the Methuen Grange are as follows: W. R. Whitney master, Sidney Coburn overseer, Charles A. Stevens treasurer, Frank A. Gordon secretary.

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154 & 155 Tremont Street

Opening New Underwear Dept.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of High-Grade French and American Made Underwear in Boston

The E. T. Slattery Company announce the opening of a new department devoted to the exhibit and sale of French Undergarments, involving an extravagant and elaborate display of the very smartest ideas and creations of famous French specialists in late Empire, Directoire and sheath effects, made to their special order on standard American patterns to insure good liberal measurement and perfection of fit.

THE E. T. SLATTERY COMPANY wish to emphasize the fact that all merchandise offered in this opening sale, having been purchased abroad last June and July, during the general business depression, has resulted in saving

10 to 50 Per Cent Over the Regular Prices

And in support of this assertion they employed an expert to systematically shop the leading stores of New York and Boston and they vouch for the accuracy of this statement as a result of the investigation.

French Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered Underwear

French Gowns	French Combinations	Sets of French Underwear
All French Gowns are made 60 inches long with 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 inch hems and cut full width.	French Combination Corset Cover and Drawer of fine Nainsook, cover embroidered in new design, finished at top with hand-embroidered edge and heading. Value \$7.50. Now \$5.00.	French Sets consisting of three pieces, hand-embroidered in new designs. French knots, hand-embroidered edges. Value \$10.00. Now \$7.50.
French Night Gowns hand-embroidered in spray design, heading and hand-embroidered edge, new short sleeves. Value \$3.50. Now \$1.95.	French Combination Corset Cover and Drawer of fine Nainsook, cover embroidered in new design, finished at waist with eyelet and ribbon, yoke and drawer with French heading. Value \$9.50. Now \$7.50.	French Sets, consisting of three pieces, of sheer Nainsook, hand-embroidered in rose design with hand-made lace petals, hand-embroidered edge. Value \$12.00. Now \$15.00.
French Gowns of fine Nainsook, new design in eyelet embroidery combined with fine lace insertion, sleeves trimmed with lace insertion and edge. Value \$10.00. Now \$5.00.	French Combination Corset Cover and Drawer, cover hand-embroidered in exquisite new designs with French knots and heading, drawer with yoke, full flounce with hand-embroidered edge and French heading. Value \$13.50 and \$15.00. Now \$10.00.	French Sets, consisting of three pieces, finest French Lawn, hand-embroidered in eyelet and French knots, hand-embroidered edges with fine lace and ribbon. Value \$25.00. Now \$27.50.
French Gowns of fine Nainsook and French Lawn, yoke, beautiful hand-embroidered front and back, new effects in butterfly sleeves with embroidery. French heading and ribbon bows. Value \$10.00. Now \$7.50.	A beautiful assortment of French Combinations, several entirely new designs in hand-embroidered, hand-embroidered medallions and fine laces. Prices, each \$12.50 to \$35.00.	French Sets, consisting of three pieces, finest French Lawn, hand-embroidered in eyelet and French knots, hand-embroidered edges with fine lace and ribbon. Value \$35.00, \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$75.00.
French Gowns of Sheer Lawn and Nainsook, beautiful new effects in Empire, round and square neck styles, exquisite designs of hand-embroidered medallions, fine laces and French heading at each. \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00, \$40.00.	French Petticoats, deep flounce with hand-embroidered edge, full dust ruffle. Value \$3.50. Now \$2.50.	French Drawers, full ruffle hand-embroidered in pretty design with French knots and scalloped edge. Value \$1.75. Now \$1.25.
French Chemises, hand-embroidered front in pretty spray design, eyelet heading and scalloped edge. Value \$1.65. Now 95c.	French Petticoats, fine Nainsook, deep flounce, hand-embroidered spray design and French hand-embroidered edge. Value \$7.50. Now \$5.00.	French Drawers, fine material, hand-embroidered umbrella ruffle, fine hand-embroidered edge. Value \$2.25. Now \$1.50.
French Chemises, hand-embroidered in several new and effective designs, fine scalloped edge and eyelet heading. Value \$2.25. Now \$1.50.	French Petticoats, deep flounce hand-embroidered in floral designs, fine French knots, full dust ruffle. Value \$6.00. Now \$3.95.	French Drawers of fine Nainsook, full ruffle with eyelet embroidery and scalloped edge, French heading and ribbon. Value \$2.00. Now \$1.90.
French Chemises of Sheer Nainsook, hand-embroidered in entirely new designs, wide eyelet heading and ribbon. Value \$4.00. Now \$2.95.	French Petticoats of fine Nainsook, deep flounce, hand-embroidered in new spray and floral designs. Value \$15.00. Now \$10.00.	French Drawers of sheer Nainsook, deep flounce, hand-embroidered in beautiful new effects of eyelet, French knots and hemstitching in either circular or full ruffle styles. Value \$3.50. Now \$3.00.
French Chemises of finest French Nainsook, several new designs in rose patterns with hand-made lace petals, French knots and finely scalloped edges. Value \$6.00. Now \$3.95.	French Petticoats of sheerest materials, entire flounces hand-embroidered in exquisite new floral designs, hand-made lace petals, hand-embroidered under-flounce with fine lace. Value \$16.50, \$25.00 and \$35.00.	French Drawers of sheer Nainsook, deep flounce, hand-embroidered in exquisite new designs in hand-embroidered comb and ribbon bows. Value \$6.95. Now \$5.00.
French Chemises of fine Nainsook, elaborately embroidered in new designs, scalloped edges with wide eyelet heading, ribbon and fine lace. Value \$7.00. Now \$5.00.	A superb showing of French Petticoats, deep flounce, hand-embroidered in new floral designs, hand-embroidered medallions, combined with fine lace insertion, hand-embroidered under flounce, with lace dust ruffles. Value \$45.00, \$65.00 and \$85.00.	French Drawers of sheer Nainsook, deep flounce, hand-embroidered in exquisite new designs in hand-embroidered comb and ribbon bows. Value \$6.95. Now \$5.00.

Finest Grade American-Made Underwear

American-Made Combinations	American-Made Underwear	American-Made Drawers
Combination Cover and Corset Cover, drawer with fitted yoke and tucked flounce, cover trimmed with heading and ribbon, perfect fitting. Value \$2.75. Now \$1.90.	Made especially for the E. T. Slattery Company by the best American manufacturers of selected materials and trimmings. Careful attention has been paid to quality, style and finish. Prices for this opening sale, will average from 25 to 35 per cent less than similar goods can be purchased ordinarily.	Drawers of Longcloth, Cambric and Nainsook, deep flounce of eyelet embroidery, dainty hambug and lace. Value \$1.75. Now \$1.35.
Two piece combination of fine Nainsook dainty embroidery and fine lace edges. French heading and ribbon. Value \$3.75. Now \$2.90.	A complete and beautiful assortment of new effects in one, two and three piece, fitted and semi-fitted combinations, designed especially to wear with the new Directoire Gowns, selected materials and trimmings. \$3.95, \$5.95 and \$7.50.	Drawers of best quality materials, flounce of fine embroidery, pretty assortment of open and blind edges. Value \$2.50. Now \$1.90.
Corset Covers of fine Nainsook and Cambric, Swiss embroidery and lace edges, ribbon and heading. Value \$2.50. Now \$1.90.	Corset Covers of fine Nainsook and Cambric, Swiss embroidery and lace edges, ribbon and heading. Value \$2.50. Now \$1.90.	Some new and very pretty effects in circular and umbrella drawers. Flounce of Swiss and English eyelet embroidery, ribbon bows. Value \$2.50. Now \$2.00.
Corset Covers of Lonsdale Cambric and Nainsook, new effect in allover embroidery, dainty hambug insertions, German Val and Llon. Value \$1.35.	Corset Covers of fine Nainsook, front and back, fitted, Swiss embroidery, new effects in lace and embroidery combined, ribbon and heading. Value \$2.50. Now \$1.90.	Drawers of Longcloth, Cambric and Nainsook, deep flounce of eyelet embroidery, dainty hambug and lace. Value \$1.75. Now \$1.35.
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New England Briefs

NORTH ADAMS.—The Blackinton mills have been purchased by Arthur G. Meyer of New York, who will have them in operation May 1.

HARTFORD, Conn.—United States Senator Brandegee will succeed himself as junior senator for the full term of six years.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The state farm laundry was damaged Tuesday by fire to the extent of \$1200.

RUTLAND, Vt.—Fire destroyed sawmill of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company in this city Tuesday, causing a loss of \$20,000.

TOWN WELCOMES ITS NATIVE SON

SOUTHPORT, Me.—The Hon. Ralph H. Cameron of Flagstaff, Ariz., delegate to the United States Congress, is trying to effect a return to his native home here, and if arrangements can be made will purchase the old homestead in which he was born and come to this coast island to spend his summers.

Mr. Cameron left here when a young man to go to the far West, and after working at various jobs saved enough money to purchase valuable lands at a low figure. A few years ago a large portion of his real estate was needed by a big railroad company, and Mr. Cameron is now considered one of the wealthiest and foremost men of Arizona.

TAUNTON PUZZLE ON PLAYGROUNDS

TAUNTON, Mass.—This city is to have two fine playgrounds, which are to be ready by July 1. There is one difficulty which must be overcome and that is the problem of deciding where the playgrounds shall be located.

There are seven sections of the city, which include eight wards. All sections must be given equal privileges, and the dividing of the seven sections so that two playgrounds can be conveniently located is a puzzling problem to Mayor Crossman and several officials.

GEORGIA PEACH GROWERS COMBINE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Through the efforts of J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, Conn., the Georgia Fruit Exchange has been organized, the men in it being able to control 70 per cent of the peaches grown in the state. It is capitalized at \$50,000.

Instead of flooding one great city with the crop, the exchange will distribute it through the country, according to the consuming power of different cities. The railroad companies which operate lines in the peach section of Georgia will co-operate with the exchange.

FEWER WORKERS IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A decrease of 10,215 employees in the manufacturing establishments of Rhode Island in 1908 is shown by the report of Factory Inspector J. Ellery Hudson. In the textile industries the decrease is given as 3223. The report also shows a marked decrease in the number of children employed in the industries of the state compared with 1907.

Domestic Briefs

BOISE, Idaho.—United States Senator Eldon H. Heyburn has been re-elected.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gov. Wallace Stubbs, in his first message to the Legislature, has commended the direct primary idea.

NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League will be held Jan. 21.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—United States Senator George C. Perkins has been re-elected.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state's share in mortgage taxes paid in the city of New York during the quarter just ended amounted to \$403,616.62.

WASHINGTON.—A lighted match carelessly dropped among newspapers on the floor of Speaker Cannon's room in the House caused a slight blaze.

PHILADELPHIA.—Communications are being received from the Pacific coast asking that the Liberty Bell may be sent there during this summer.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Lodge has introduced a bill for the incorporation of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

WASHINGTON.—George A. Murchie and Peter C. Keegan have been the United States commissioners on the commission investigating the conditions of the St. John's river.

PINE TREE STATE TAKES TO AUTOING

BATH, Me.—Automobiles in Maine are rapidly increasing in favor and as shown by the fact that during the year 1908 there were only 730 licenses taken out while in 1909 there were 994 and, for the four years, a total reached 3232.

In this city alone there has been a large increase in motor vehicles during the past few years and owing to the amount of traveling that has passed through here by summer tourists, two garages have done a big business and are now making preparations for building larger quarters.

MAINE SMELTERS ARE PROSPERING

BATH, Me.—Smelt fishermen in this vicinity now prosper by shipping the fish to the New York markets where they are selling for 20 to 25 cents a pound.

The fish have been big and plentiful up to the present. Now there is a scarcity which the fishermen cannot account for, and those who are devoting all their time to the industry are now securing big prices.

VERMONT'S HUNTING RECORD.

STOWE, Vt.—The number of deer killed in Vermont during the open season of 1908 was 2205, as given in an official statement by State Game Commissioner H. G. Thomas.

B. & M. PUTS IN BLOCK SIGNALS.

DOVER, N. H.—The Boston & Maine railroad is establishing the block system in the local yards. The establishment of the system makes the chances of accidents in the yards considerably less.

CUBA'S CONGRESS ASSEMBLES TODAY

HAVANA.—As the first step toward the second establishment of Cuban independence the new Cuban Congress convenes today at noon.

Governor Magoon is busy with the details of turning the government over to the Cubans Jan. 28.

After tomorrow's session the Congress adjourns until Jan. 20, when it meets officially to proclaim Jose Miguel Gomez president, the inauguration occurring eight days later.

HOSIERY PLANT INCREASE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Rebuilding of the hosiery, dyeing and finishing plant for the Tryon Hosiery Company of Tryon is all arranged for. The mill will have a daily capacity of 2000 dozen pairs.

GIRLS' GREAT NEED TO LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE AND TO COOK

"Kitchen Education Lacking in Too Many Establishments," Political Study Society Is Told.

LEFT TO DOMESTICS

NEW YORK.—The Society for Political Study believes, in spite of the line of work it follows, that the chief thing every mother should teach her daughter is how to cook and manage a household. Mrs. L. M. Cronise read a paper before it on women's problems. The one of greatest importance was the care of the household, she said, and the club agreed with her. In a preamble Mrs. Cronise ran over different characteristics of women and some of the reasons they did not have suffrage.

"One of our qualifications," she said, "is instinct, and it is a remarkable gift. When a man wants to give us a compliment that is at once safe and pleasant he always talks about our 'instinct'."

"To me it always seems as though he was talking to Fido. 'Dear little Fido, one will say, he shows so much instinct that it is almost human.' Perhaps it is the same feeling they have about us."

"And how can we expect anything better when we have shown ourselves so weak and impotent in the sphere which belongs to us and to no others, when we flee in despair before an ignorant army of untrained servants?"

"The very rich and the very poor do not suffer, but it is a matter of greatest moment to the majority of women. My sisters, this should not be, and we should make an effort to remedy it. We women, and not servants, are responsible."

"There should be bureaus started where mistresses and servants can be registered; classes where a small fee is charged for training alien girls, concerted action, special legislation, and much hard work. What can we expect of girls coming from the poorest homes who are trained by incompetent mistresses?"

"We should not say, 'Let them go until some one teaches them.' We have suffered too much already from such vicious instruction. How many servants even know how to wash glasses? Yet many experienced housewives consider it degrading to go down into their kitchens."

"Mothers work themselves preparing dainty trousseaus for their daughters, who will probably marry men of small incomes, and yet the girls have received no instruction in the care of a house. This is the weak spot in our armor, and we should set about putting it right."

SOLONS CONVENE IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—The 49th session of the Wisconsin Legislature convened at noon today.

The important matters to come before the Legislature will be the election of a United States senator to succeed Isaac Stephenson, excise legislation, amendments to primary election law, amendments to the state railroad commission law so as to extend the powers of the commission, legislation requiring full publicity of political campaign contributions and disbursements, each strengthening the state banking law.

Senator Stephenson's election seems assured.

The restrictive insurance laws passed two years ago will receive more consideration.

BOARD OF TRADE DEBATES MERGER

A warm discussion was brought about at the regular meeting of the state board of trade Tuesday by the joint report of the committees on legislation and transportation on the subject of the merger of the steam and electric railroads of the state and the discussion was adjourned to be at variance with the constitution of the association.

The matter had come before the committee, acting jointly on the motion of a member at a meeting of the council that "the president shall designate or appoint a committee which shall be authorized and requested to secure legislation permitting a steam railroad company to acquire or secure control of a street railway company organized under the laws of the commonwealth."

MANY CHILDREN AIDED BY SOCIETY

Last year was a record 12 months for work done by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as shown by the reports of the officers made at the annual meeting. Of the \$30,000 expended during the year, \$27,000 had been contributed by the public.

Grafton D. Cushing was elected president and the vice-presidents include Mrs. S. Parkman Blake, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. Leonard R. Storrs and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells.

KELSEY EXPECTS TO QUIT TODAY

ALBANY, N. Y.—Superintendent Kelsey of the insurance department is told Controller Gaus that he will assume his duties as deputy controller on Thursday. He expects to send his resignation to the Governor today.

Here Is About How Taft Cabinet Problem Looks

These are the cabinet positions decided on: Secretary of state, secretary of war, postmaster-general and secretary of commerce and labor.

These are definitely out of the cabinet race: George B. Cortelyou, Charles J. Bonaparte, Truman H. Newberry, James R. Garfield, Oscar S. Straus, James Wilson, William Loeb, Jr.

These are some possibilities: George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; George Wickersham, Frank Kellogg and Harry White as attorney-general. The last named of these is at present solicitor-general.

President-elect Taft's policy is to appoint men of worth and standing in the country. President Roosevelt's "bright young men" will be shunted to other positions.

PROPHECIES AIR TRIP TO EUROPE

Henry Helm Clayton of the Blue Hill Observatory Cites Balloon Tests to Bear Out Theory.

One of the vague possibilities of the future is a trip to Europe in 35 hours by balloon according to one of the many interesting statements made by Henry Helm Clayton of the Blue Hill observatory to members of the Boston Scientific Society Tuesday night in a lecture on "Movements of the Atmosphere."

"We know," he continued, "that upper currents of the air travel from west to east at a speed of 100 miles an hour. Why will it not be possible, then, for men, by taking advantage of these currents, to sweep across the ocean to Europe? The trip ought to take about 35 hours—the time it takes by rail from Boston to Omaha."

"The Gordon Bennett cup race at St. Louis in 1907 showed conclusively the direction of the air currents in northern regions. All the balloons which went to a height of two miles were carried almost directly east."

NEW FOOD SALE LAW ASKED FOR

These petitions for Massachusetts legislation have been filed in the House of Representatives:

Of George W. Poland to authorize cities and towns having gas or electric lighting plants to purchase gas and electricity from an adjoining city or town or from any corporation manufacturing gas or electricity.

Of Representative Mancovitz of Boston that the licensing board for the city of Boston be authorized to grant licenses for the Sunday sale of ice cream, confectionery, tobacco, newspapers, soda and fruit; the licensee to pay a fee of \$10.

Of Samuel J. Elder and others to provide for the appointment of a second assistant district attorney for the northern district.

Of Charles G. Bancroft and another to provide that the superior court for criminal business for the county of Middlesex shall sit at Lowell in November instead of December.

By Mr. Varnum of Lowell, on leave, for an appropriation of \$12,000, for the installation of two new boilers in the state house.

TEACHERS HEAR OF TRIP ABROAD

Masters of Boston's elementary school districts and headmasters of the High, Latin and normal schools met Tuesday afternoon at the Mason street headquarters of the school department to listen to talks by Augustus H. Kelly, master of the Lyman district, East Boston, and William C. Crane of the Washington district, on the extensive European trip from which they recently returned after investigating industrial education in Great Britain.

Following the meeting about 90 members of the Boston School Principals' Association had supper at the South station dining rooms. After supper an executive session was held, at which the 70-year age limit set by the school committee for teachers in the public schools was discussed.

CYMRIC READY TO SAIL TODAY

The Cymric is scheduled to sail for Queenstown and Liverpool at 3 o'clock this afternoon with 25 saloon and 100 steerage passengers. In the saloon will be C. W. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Barrow, Mrs. E. H. Bayne, Countess D'Arco Corsi, Mr. and Mrs. William Delaney, S. Gaskill, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. James Averill Laurence, Master Laurence, W. J. Macdonald, Capt. H. G. Myhre, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Nichol, Mrs. L. L. Pierce, W. G. Manly, G. L. How, Mrs. J. Bullard, Frank Montgomery, W. W. Coe. The liner's cargo, which is unusually heavy, includes 120,000 bushels of grain, 1000 tons of provisions, 150 tons of lumber, 1600 bales of cotton, 3500 barrels of apples, 600 cattle and two refrigerators of beef.

NEW ORLEANS GETS PRUITT

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland baseball club has sold Pitcher Pruitt to the New Orleans club of the Southern League. Pruitt formerly pitched for St. Paul and the Boston Americans, and was secured in trade last summer for Pitcher Thelma.

FRANCE TO ADOPT A NEW POLICY TO CONCILIATE CHINA

Governor of Indo-China Will Endeavor to Efface Impression Made by the Franco-Japanese Agreement.

ACCORD IMPERATIVE

PARIS.—The recent change in the Far Eastern situation continues to attract attention here and it is generally understood that M. Klobukowski, the new governor-general of French Indo-China, will inaugurate a wholly different policy from the one hitherto adopted. The old policy was based on the consideration, since discarded, that by the result of the Russo-Japanese war the fate of Indo-China was bound up with the relations of France and Japan.

The crucial point is now seen to be France's position in regard to China's new policy. The Franco-Japanese agreement was not conducive to promoting especially cordial relations between France and China; it contains, in fact, one clause which is particularly offensive to China's dignity and which was vigorously protested against in a simultaneous note of the Wai-wu-pu to the Japanese and French legations in Peking.

By the clause referred to, France and Japan bind themselves to assure peace and security in the districts of the Chinese empire adjoining their possessions, a provision considered derogatory to Chinese sovereignty.

It was of course replied that France regarded this agreement as referring to diplomatic intervention alone, but as China's susceptibilities were wounded, it is advocated that the initiative of friendly overtures should come from France, and that the unfortunate impression which the clause had caused in Peking and especially in the border provinces should be removed as quickly as possible.

The proximity of the rich provinces of southern China and the activity and importance of the Chinese merchants settled in French Indo-China make it imperative that mutually profitable relations should be established through the intermediary of the governor-general of the colony, who in the eyes of the Chinese government is the principal agent of France in the far East.

MAKES BIG HAUL IN FIVE-MILE NET

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me.—J. W. Atwood, the Boston fisherman who has come to this port to try fishing by means of nets in the deep seas along the Atlantic coast, has already experimented with his apparatus and is fully satisfied.

Although Mr. Atwood has 10 miles of fine line nets he only experimented with five miles of nets on the ocean's bottom, owing to the heavy seas incident to the season, and in a couple of hours' time pulled more than 500 pounds of fish of various descriptions over the side of the fishing steamer Althea. He believes as many more were shaken from the nets by the heavy weather.

In the collection pulled from the ocean bottom were cod, hake, haddock, halibut, starfish, lobsters, crabs and many other kinds.

If the experiment proves as practicable as Mr. Atwood believes it will open a new era in the fishing business at this port and it is probable that other fishermen will rig up the same apparatus, although it is very expensive to install, especially the winch used to haul the nets.

BOSTON TO HEAR ARTHUR BRISBANE

Arthur Brisbane, managing editor of the New York Journal, and the most highly paid of active journalists in the world, will speak before the members of the Boston City Club on Friday evening, January 15. His topic will be "Modern Journalism." Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Transcript, will preside.

A dinner will be tendered Mr. Brisbane in the banquet hall at the club house, 9 Beacon street at 6 o'clock. The speaking will take place in the Auditorium beginning at 8 o'clock.

FRANCE TO OMIT FETES FOR SHIPS

PARIS.—The French government has been advised officially of the arrival of the American warships at French ports, but, in accordance with the request of Rear Admiral Sperry, no official fetes will be arranged in honor of the visiting Americans.

The welcome will take the form of official calls and such receptions as will preserve the unofficial character of the visit of the American battleships.

WAR SECRETARY PRESIDENT'S HOST

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of War and Mrs. Luke Wright were hosts Tuesday night of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the annual cabinet dinner which each cabinet officer gives in honor of the chief executive. Among the guests were Mr. Justice Moody, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Sharp, General Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop and Mrs. John Watkins.



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India's Unrest Unpopular

Missionary Thirty Years in the Field Avows That the People Are Not on Verge of Uprising.

DUE TO AGITATORS

A brighter side of the movement of unrest in India than has obtained publicity was given by the Rev. J. P. Jones, D. D., before the 20th Century Club. Mr. Jones was 30 years a missionary in India and is considered an authority on the field. India is not on the verge of an uprising, according to him, but apparently native agitators are endeavoring to inflame the people. He gives an encouraging view of the placidity and loyalty at present of the great masses.

In his discourse, "India's Problem," he said, in part:

"India is certainly in the throes of a serious discontent. But it should be remembered that the present unrest is not a popular movement, though many of the agitators would have us think that it is. As a matter of fact, the common people are not concerned in it at all. Perhaps the masses of people were never more contented than they are at present."

"It also should be remembered that the 62,000,000 Mohammedans of India are thoroughly contented and are on the government side as against the propaganda of unrest and disloyalty. The very watchword of the movement—Bande Mathara—'Hail Mother'—was first used as the battle cry of a Hindu uprising against the Mohammedans a couple of centuries ago, so that they object to the use of this slogan as much as the British do."

"In East Bengal, where the present movement found its origin, the Mohammedans and Hindus are constantly at 'swords' points. The Mohammedans are strongly opposed to the present organized movement for discontent, and stand boldly for the British Raj. And should the present unrest come to the arbitration of the sword, the members of Islam in India would themselves be more than a match for the Hindu."

"The leaders of the movement are divided into two classes. The very large majority call themselves moderates, while the minority are called extremists. The former class seek no separation from Great Britain. They only desire self-government on colonial lines, such as Canadians enjoy, and they are pledged to seek this on strictly constitutional lines."

"The extremists, on the other hand, are bitterly anti-British, and will have nothing less than a government of Indians—India for the Indians. They would drive every Englishman into the sea."

"Bengal is the source and center of the storm. It began nearly three years ago by their opposition to the partition of that province. This opposition was pushed into all sorts of wild excesses. The Babus claimed that government was dividing their province in order to annoy and injure them. The government denies this totally, and claims that the province had become administratively too much for proper direction. It is a territory

larger than Germany, and contains 85,000,000 people—the population of the United States.

"The real cause of all this turmoil is the progress which the higher classes have made during the last 50 years. Great Britain has been faithful to her trust in raising the people of that land to a new sense of their rights and privileges. She has brought to them the blessings of western knowledge and education."

"The government alone spends \$8,000,000 annually for the education of the people. There are more than 5,000,000 youth in the schools. But what is of special importance in this matter is that there are 25,000 youth studying in the 200 colleges which are affiliated with the five universities of India. Fifteen thousand students become bachelors of arts every year, and in this training these ambitious youth are taught in western Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals of liberty, and of individual rights and responsibilities."

"The government has also given to the people a modicum of liberty in the form of representative institutions."

"In India there is what is called the Indian National Congress, which in itself is a marvelous testimony to British training and blessings. There you will find annually from 3000 to 5000 men gathered together from all parts of the land; men of thorough English training, listening for four days to eloquent addresses in beautiful Addisonian English by their fellow-countrymen, and nearly all of these are arguments for the exercise of human rights, in bitter criticism of the government."

"Christianity also has been working mightily in India many years, and the influence of Christian life and teaching in that land has been great in the development of the people in their self-consciousness and power. Nor must we forget the disturbing influence of the Japanese triumph over Russia."

"The trouble is aggravated by the fact that the Anglo-Saxon is not facing a low race of people. It is really western Aryan standing face to face with the eastern Aryan. And if the western Aryan is proud and haughty because of his warlike prowess and advancement in civilization and administrative genius, the eastern Aryan is no less proud because of his achievements on other lines."

"The unrest is also a political one. England has exploited India more than once. That land has been the victim of political intrigues in Great Britain."

"The taxes of India are not so much a source of discontent as people in America imagine. They certainly are heavy, very heavy, for a poor people to bear; yet the taxes of India were never so small as they are today. It should not be forgotten that the total taxation in India is only 42 cents per capita a year."

"But the great cry of the discontented is rather for political preferment and power. They want higher positions in government. They desire to feel that they are doing more to control the destiny of their land."

"The situation in India is indeed critical in some respects, and yet there is no danger for the British Raj, which is at present ten times more firmly entrenched in its power than it was at the time of the mutiny 50 years ago."

LOAN OF RADIUM TO INVESTIGATOR

The University of Vienna, which has received, through the Vienna Academy of Sciences, an anonymous donation of 500,000 kronen for the establishment of a radium institute, is rapidly becoming famous among physicists for its experimental work on the wonderful radium emanations, says the Dundee Advertiser. The rarity and great cost of radium necessarily restrict the number of investigators, and Sir William Ramsay, who in his recent experiments has gone far toward proving the suspected transmutation of radium into helium and other elements, was recently specially honored by the Vienna Academy of Sciences by the loan of a fraction of a gramme of radium for the purpose of enabling him to continue his valuable investigations.

A gramme of radium, it has been calculated, has stored up in it energy equal to one horse-power for 15 days; but it parts with its energy so slowly—it can not be stayed or hurried—that it takes some 30,000 years to exhaust itself.

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Calendar for 1909 ready.

CANADIAN BAN ON OPIUM SOON

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The forthcoming international opium conference which is to meet in Shanghai next month, and at which Canada is to be represented, will have a particular interest for British Columbia, as this is the only province of the Dominion where the drug has been manufactured.

After the oriental riots of last year the Ottawa government passed an act prohibiting the manufacture or sale of opium in the Dominion, giving the factories and dealers until Jan. 21 to dispose of their stock. After that date all persons found in the possession of opium are liable to fine or imprisonment, except where it may be used in medical practice.

BILLS TO PROMOTE RIFLE PRACTISE IN SCHOOLS DRAFTED

National Association Holds
That Necessity of Instruct-
ing Youth in Use of Weap-
on Is More Obvious.

NOT ENOUGH RANGES

WASHINGTON—One of the most im-
portant subjects to be considered by the
National Rifle Association which meets
here this week is the international rifle
meeting under its auspices, to be held in
September. Nineteen nations have been
invited to participate. From \$10,000 to
\$20,000 will be necessary to handle this
match properly, and the money must be
raised by popular subscription.

For the national match Camp Perry is
again without an active competitor. It
is by far the largest range in the coun-
try, and 50 teams can shoot at one time
and at the same distance on this range
and at the same distance on this range.

Among other suggestions advanced is
that the army should be limited to one
team instead of being allowed one for
the infantry and one for the cavalry as
at present.

It also is suggested that the six ser-
vice teams be placed in a class by them-
selves, and that the national guard
teams be classified into three divisions,
so as to give the weaker states a better
chance than they now have.

The association, together with the
national board for the promotion of
rifle practice, will again consider the
subject of rifle practice in educational in-
stitutions. The necessity of instructing
the youth of the country in the use of
the national weapon is held to be daily
becoming more obvious.

It is estimated that under ordinary
conditions it would be impossible to
place in the field as many as 200,000 men
reasonably familiar with the use of the
modern rifle, and as this country has but
comparatively few ranges, and those
widely scattered and most of them
poorly equipped, the impossibility of
training any large number of recruits in
the use of the rifle continues to be a
cause of apprehension.

President Roosevelt has transmitted to
Congress, with his indorsement, the draft
of two bills intended to encourage rifle
practice in educational institutions. They
were prepared in the war department.

The first gives the secretary of war
\$75,000 additional for the issuing of sup-
plies to educational institutions where
army officers are detailed to act as in-
structors. The second sets aside \$100,-
000 "for the promotion of rifle practice
in public schools, colleges, universities
and civilian rifle clubs."

DUCK PLANT RESUMES.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Operations have
been resumed in the Woodberry mill,
run by the Consolidated Duck Company.
The factory is equipped with 35,400
spindles and 280 looms on the production
of cotton duck. It has been inactive
for several months.

TO MAKE FIBER PRODUCTS.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Harry F. Dex-
ter, William M. Hughes, Frank F. Hease
and C. A. Pfaff have incorporated the
Fiber Products Company to deal in silk,
wool and other textile fabrics. The
capital stock is placed at \$150,000.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."
COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."
MAJESTIC, "Girls."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."
GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
VAUDEVILLE, Vaudeville.
BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

THURSDAY.
Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Song
recital, Stephen Townsend, as-
sisted by Miss Laura Hawkins,
pianist, and orchestra under G.
Strube.

FRIDAY.
Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—
Twelfth rehearsal, Boston Sym-
phony Orchestra, Max Fiedler,
conductor.

SATURDAY.
Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—
Twelfth concert, Boston Sym-
phony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.
Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m.—
"The Crusaders" and "Barbara
Frietchie," People's Choral Union
of Boston, Frederick W. Wodell,
conductor.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—
Second Chamber Concert, The
Adamowski Trio, assisted by Miss
Emma Ruttrick Noyes, soprano.

POE'S CENTENNIAL TO BE HONORED IN SEPARATE PLACES

Richmond (Va.) Association,
Which Aims to Erect Monu-
ment for Poet, Arranges
Big Celebration Jan. 19.

HUB MAN TO SPEAK.

NEW YORK—Celebrations commemo-
rating the 100th anniversary of the birth
of Edgar Allan Poe will be held sepa-
rately in several cities Jan. 19, but no
central observance has been arranged.

There will be exercises at Richmond,
Va., where he spent his childhood; at the
University of Virginia, where he was
educated; in Providence, R. I., where
he wooed Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman,
also a poet; in this city, and in Balti-
more.

The celebration in Richmond will be
held by the Poe Memorial Association,
of which ex-Lieut. Gov. Joseph E. Wil-
lard is president. The purpose of this
organization is to erect a monument in
Richmond to Poe, and a site and much
more than \$5000 have already been
pledged.

At the University of Virginia the ob-
servance will begin on Saturday of this
week with the opening of the Poe Mu-
seum in 13 West Range, Poe's room when
he was a student there for the session
of 1826. On Sunday the Rev. Dr. W. A.
Barr of Lynchburg, Va., will preach. The
Raven Society, named for Poe's famous
poem, will have its celebration on Mon-
day, Jan. 18, to be followed with all-day
exercises on the next day.

The principal speakers will be Dr.
George Edward of Northwestern Univer-
sity, Dr. Alcee Fortier of Tulane Univer-
sity, President E. A. Alderman of the
University of Virginia, Prof. Barrett Wen-
dell of Harvard, and Dr. Charles Alphonso
Smith of the University of North Caro-
lina.

At the Providence celebration John N.
Arnold, the artist, and Mrs. Henry R.
Chace will present to Brown University
a portrait of Mrs. Whitman, Poe's old
sweetheart, and many classic love letters
which Poe wrote to her before their ro-
mance came to an abrupt ending.

Two celebrations will be held in this
city on Jan. 19; one at Columbia Univer-
sity, where Thomas Nelson Page, the
Virginia author, will be one of the speak-
ers, and at Fordham Cottage and New
York University under the auspices of
the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences,
of which Chancellor Henry M. MacCrack-
en is president.

The exercises at Poe's cottage at Ford-
ham will consist of a reception in the
poet's tiny home, and the dedication of
a tablet in Poe Park at 2 o'clock. This
will be followed by a memorial meeting
in the auditorium of New York Univer-
sity at 3:30 o'clock.

Prof. George E. Woodberry, a bio-
grapher of Poe, will preside, while the
speakers will be Dr. Hamilton Wright
Mabie and Henry Noble MacCracken.
A poem written for the occasion will
be read by its author, Edwin Markham.

TURKISH PRINCE TO VISIT EUROPE

CONSTANTINOPLE—There is a
rumor that Prince Mehmed Selim will
travel in Europe next spring and visit
the capitals of Russia, Austria, Italy,
Germany, France and England. The
minister of foreign affairs will ac-
company him. He will be absent from
Constantinople about three months.

Prince Abdul-Mejid will send his son
Ferook Effendi to Cambridge University,
where he will remain for about 10
years to study electrical engineering. Till
now his father has been his only teacher.
It is officially announced that the
Sultan has conferred upon Mgr. Ismirlian,
the Armenian patriarch, the decoration of
the first Mejidye order. Mgr. Ismirlian,
when he received his salary for
November last, donated half of it to the
sufferers in Armenia, where a great fam-
ine is prevailing.

GOVERNOR RAPS PROHIBITION LAW

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A special mes-
sage to the Legislature by Governor Pat-
terson declared that state-wide prohibi-
tion was fundamentally and profoundly
wrong as a governmental policy, and did
not accomplish the result hoped for.
He said it violated the plainest and
most obvious rule, individual action, and
personal freedom. He declared that the
use or non-use of liquor should be left to
the individual.

The Governor said the choice lay be-
tween regulation and control of the law
and secret or open violation of the law.
He made a strong plea for local option.

JAPAN RESENTS PROPOSED LAWS

TOKIO—Surprise is evidenced by the
native press here upon receipt of special
cable despatches from San Francisco re-
lating to bills now pending before the
California Legislature forbidding the
ownership of land and the attendance
at public schools of Japanese residents
of California.

"The Asahi," the "Jiji" and the "Nichi
Nichi" express surprise at what is
termed an evidence of unfriendliness
after the sincere effort on Japan's part
to prove her friendship toward the peo-
ple of the United States.
The situation is seriously embarrassing
to Americans living in Japan.

Musical Events In Boston

ELMAN RECITAL.

MISCHA ELMAN came once and went.
Again he has come and gone. He
will soon have a birthday and after that
he will come a third time. The last
opportunity to hear him in Boston while
he is in his eighteenth year is past.

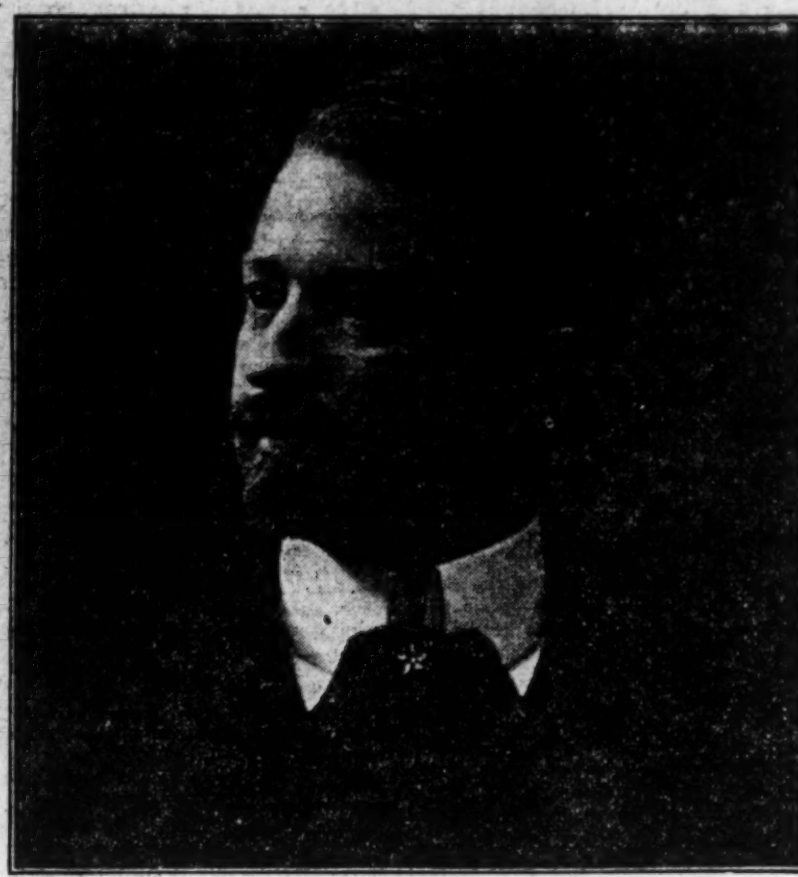
He has been accounted for, his powers
analyzed, his message deciphered. Critics
everywhere agree that so far as techni-
cal proficiency goes, so far as outward
comprehension of composers is concerned,
Mischa Elman needs no apology. He
knows his composers, knows them in
their historical bearings, understands the
structure of their music, its external
beauty, all its proportions and relations;
is a master of the pensive style of play-
ing the violin, and is master of all violin
brilliances. Nobody compares him
unfavorably with youthful players of
other days. His triumph is complete.

There are all sorts of explanations as to
what his music portrays; to one lis-
tener it brings to mind the steppes of
Southern Russia, to another it suggests
thoughts of the village folks of Tainoje,
to all listeners it is a message from
that region which few have been able to
adequately describe, the wonder region of
youth.

Here is a mind that has grasped the
mastery of music without going
through a heart-breaking process of dis-
cipline. No pedantry, no repressive tradi-
tion, stands between his violin and the
composer whose music is played on it.
There are no devices of expression which
can be laid to the account of any teacher;
there is no thinking at second hand; all
that Mischa Elman says with his violin
he says because he thinks so, not be-
cause he has been told so or because
there is any authority for believing so.

Yet though this young man is wiser
than his teachers, although he has leaped
over all hindrances into artistic freedom,
he is not therefore to be reckoned as
having reached the estate of the mature
violinist. For while he catches the spirit
of his music, he is gay or meditative, he
is boisterous or reserved; while he in-
dividualizes Handel and surrounds him
with an appropriate 18th century atmos-
phere, while he gives to Bach that ab-
stract, higher mathematical quality
which is suitable to him, yet there is a
feeling that after all this player has in-
terpreted the composer's message only
in part.

What Elman tells, he tells in such an
unpassable way that a listener is
made to believe against his better judg-
ment that there is nothing more to be
told. Elman is unerring in his observa-
tion of a composer's external traits, but
the deeper meanings of the music have
yet to be revealed to him. Beethoven,
if he could hear his violinist's phrasing of
his Minuet and Trio as they were
phrased yesterday afternoon in Jordan



STEPHEN TOWNSEND,

Baritone who will sing Boston compositions in Jordan Hall Thursday evening.

hall, might think it better than even he
intended; but whether the thoughts that
lay deep in Beethoven's mind when he
composed the minuet would be reflected
back to him in Elman's playing, it may
be doubted.

Young Elman is to be praised as fault-
less in his powers of exposition and of
external description; and for that reason
he wins all his listeners, both the
critical and the uncritical. What the
composer Lalo outwardly accomplished
in writing the "Spanish Symphony,"
with which the program began yester-
day, was made evident to every listener.
The conventional forms of music-writing,
the allegro and the andante, were given
clearer definition than if a whole faculty
of music professors were to lecture upon
them. But what did Lalo in that par-
ticular allegro mean to say? Ten years
from now perhaps Mischa Elman can
tell us.

It would be ungrateful not to mention
Waldemar Lachowsky's part in playing
Elman's accompaniments. He did well;
that is to say, as pianist he kept himself
properly inconspicuous. Nobody went
to Jordan hall yesterday to hear the
piano; Mr. Lachowsky knew that, and
he performed his service for the young
master just as anybody would help him
into his coat or would give any other

assistance to a good-hearted youth who
is wiser than the wise.

NOTES.

In the midst of the enthusiasm that
is being manifested for composers French
and for performers Russian, Stephen
Townsend, a Bostonian, will give in
Jordan Hall on Thursday evening a pro-
gramme made up chiefly of works by
Boston composers. Two ballads for bari-
tone solo and orchestra and songs with
piano accompaniment have been selected
from the works of Chadwick, Converse,
Foote and Hill.

The soloist to appear at the Symphony
concerts of Jan. 22 and 23 is the young
French pianist, Miss Germaine Arnaud.
Two years ago, at the age of 16, Miss
Arnaud took a first prize at the Paris
Conservatory. She has played in con-
certs in many cities of France and Ger-
many.

Paderewsky will sail from Plymouth
Wednesday, Jan. 2. Besides appearing
in recital in Symphony Hall on the
afternoon of Feb. 6, he will play a con-
certo with the Boston Symphony Orches-
tra at the concert of Feb. 12 and 13. He
will accompany the orchestra as soloist
on the February trip.

OLD BOUNDARY STONE IS FOUND

STAUNTON, Va.—The discovery has
been made near Staunton by John R.
May of Mount Sidney, after a search of
10 days, of the old corner stone marking
the extreme northern boundary line of
the original Beverly survey, which in-
cluded the whole of the city of Staunton
and about half of Augusta county.
The search has been going on for
many years, as the stone is frequently
mentioned in deeds, and is frequently
mentioned in the farm boundaries of the neighborhood.
It had been covered over by a landslide.
The original Beverly manor grant was
made to William Beverly on Sept. 6,
1738, by King George II of England, and
the deed was countersigned by William
Gooch, then governor of the colony of
Virginia. It mentioned 118,401 acres, or
nearly 200 square miles of territory.

OLD ERIE OFFICES TO BE TORN DOWN

NEW YORK—Plans have been filed
with the building superintendent for the
new 12-story plant to be erected for a
cold storage company on the block site
on West and Washington and Rensselaer
streets, wiping out the two old
dualized four-story office buildings
known as the Erie buildings and estab-
lished as offices of the Erie railroad in
the early days of the Jay Gould regime.
The new building will have a frontage
of 70.7 feet on the river streets and 265
feet on the side streets. It will be of
ornamental brick and stone. The ground
floor will contain stores. It is to cost
\$1,325,000, according to William O. Haz-
lett, architect, who filed the plans.

TURKS MAY TAKE AUSTRIA'S OFFER

CONSTANTINOPLE—After once flatly
rejecting the Austrian proposal of an
indemnity of \$10,800,000, the Turkish
council of ministers has reconsidered its
action.

The ministers interpreted the offer as
meaning that the indemnity would be
contingent upon future arbitration. Aus-
trian minister Pallavicini explained that
the qualifications in the offer were a
mere technicality and that the whole
amount would become due the moment
the offer was accepted.

The ministers then resumed considera-
tion of the offer and Pallavicini tele-
graphed today that it would probably
be accepted before night.

MILLS DECLARE DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Limestone
Mills of Canebrake have declared the usual
semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The
plant has been operated successfully
since its establishment in 1900.

LONGER NAVY DRY DOCK PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the
navy is considering several plans for
the improvement of the drydocks of the
government. A recommendation has
been made that the structure, which is
soon to be built under contract at the
navy yard at Bremerton on Puget sound,
shall be 1000 feet long. This will make
it the largest government dry dock.

It is pointed out that demands are
likely to be made upon drydocks in time
of war by large ships which will be in-
corporated into the government service
as transports. Some of these vessels
will be passenger steamers 900 feet long,
and at present the government has no
dock in this country which is capable
of receiving vessels of that size.

Secretary Newberry is also giving
some attention to the condition of the
docks at New York, with a view to
a plan of ultimate increase in that ser-
vice.

CHILDREN'S CLUB PROVES SUCCESS

ORANGE, N. J.—A few years ago a
few parents of this place formed a
club for their children. The institution
has been so successful that a plan has
been adopted to make it self-governing,
to add to the interest for the members
and to instruct them in the duties of
citizenship.

There will be, first, the boy's council,
upon which will rest all the burdens of
government, while different departments
will be controlled to an extent by sub-
committees, which will be known as the
committees on boys' aid, office work,
membership, reception, library, press,
house, club, gymnastics and athletics.

SPECIAL FAMILY COURT PROPOSED

NEW YORK—The project to estab-
lish a domestic relations court took definite
form at a conference, when a com-
mittee of 15 was selected, headed by
Commissioner of Charities Heberd, to
draw up a bill.

Sponsors for the domestic relations
court contend that it is becoming an
absolute necessity. As now arranged,
domestic troubles are brought before
the city magistrates, whose calendars
are always overcrowded. The environ-
ment there, it is argued, is unfit for
many of those appearing in domestic
trouble cases.

NEW YORK BANKER RESIGNS.

NEW YORK—George F. Baker has re-
signed as president of the First National
Bank, one of the largest financial institu-
tions in this city, and was succeeded by
Francis L. Hine, formerly first vice-presi-
dent.

BRITAIN IS PLEASED WITH EAST INDIAN LABOR IN GUIANAS

Immigration Report Shows the
Men Are Peculiarly Adapt-
able to Conditions on Sugar
Plantations.

MAY PROVE OUTLET

LONDON, England—The annual re-
port of the immigration agent for
British Guiana, Venezuela's eastern
neighbor, contains information of the
highest interest not only to India, but
to South Africa, Australia and, espe-
cially, the British and American Pacific
coast; it proves that the East Indians
introduced there by the sugar planters
form the ideal settlers for a tropical
country like the Guianas.

The one discordant note in the sur-
prisingly spontaneous professions of loy-
alty to Britain and the highly commend-
able moderation of the speakers at the
recent opening at Madras of the Indian
National Congress was the violent denun-
ciation of the sufferings and indignities
inflicted on East Indians by the South
African registration act, described by
two delegates from Cape Town.

British Honduras has been proposed as
a temporary outlet for the East Indians,
who were beginning to overrun British
Columbia, but the Guianas, with their
vast resources, offer a permanent solu-
tion of the problem, for to the south of
them lies that great and progressive re-
public of Brazil, which has invited
Japanese labor to aid in its development.

One of whose striking features is the
planned introduction of rice culture on a
vast scale to supply the Oriental mar-
ket.

In British Guiana these East Indians
have, with their descendants, reclaimed
places which had been lying waste, and
opened up new land along rivers and
creeks. Their spread over the colony
has been remarkable, and owing to their
thrifty habits and sturdy perseverance
in the face of drought make their set-
tlements ideal in that tropical spot.

They are showing excellent judgment
in keeping entirely aloof from politics,
although with their 130,000 they form
a larger proportion of the population
than any other race.

Under their indentures they are en-
titled to be returned to their homes
after 10 years, but they have of late
shown a strong desire to stay; many
have acquired property and settled in
the colony. The grants of crown land
issued to them increased from 453 acres
in 1906-07 to 1376 acres the following
year, and at last accounts the property
owned by them was assessed at \$680,000.

The chief occupation of unindentured
East Indians is rice cultivation, and it
is due to their industry that the latter
has grown in four years from about
17,000 to 30,000 acres.

HOPE TO SAVE MAYOR.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Attorneys in the
celebrated disbarment case against May-
or Lemuel Darrow of Laporte, and At-
torney John W. Talbot of South Bend,
have filed in the Indiana supreme court
an application to have the case trans-
ferred from the appellate court to the
supreme court for review.

Owing to the Extremely Inclement Weather
of the First Day of Our Great
58TH BIRTHDAY SALE

We Have Decided to Extend
the Sale One More Day
THURSDAY, JAN. 14th

This is something we never have done before—and prob-
ably will never do again—in connection with this event.

More Than Three-Quarters of the
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS
Will Remain Practically Intact. Those Sold Will Be
Replaced by Other Values Equally as Good
See Papers of Last Monday Evening and Tuesday Morning for Details.

Jordan Marsh Company

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCKS SELL OFF EASILY WITHOUT MUCH PRESSURE

Money Is Plentiful, But Big Interests Fail to Support Stocks When Leading Securities Are Declining.

ERIE SELLS LOWER

Stocks continued to slump at the opening of the New York market this morning. The reaction was not violent, but losses were generally sustained by the active market leaders. Bear news, mostly exaggerated, was much in evidence, but this is thought to have had less effect in depressing prices than the fact that the big interests refused to come to the support of the market. There seemed to be no necessity to manipulate the money market by calling loans as quotations yielded quite easily without such measures. There is an abundance of money for trading purposes and the bulls profess to believe that the setback is only temporary.

The controversy between the President and members of Congress is being noticed by traders to a considerable extent and bull operators do not consider the battle of words as either necessary to the country's interest or to the advantage of market conditions. However it is yet to be figured out that it will have any influence one way or the other on prices.

Amalgamated Copper was among the weak features of the market today, selling under 80 during the early trading. Lower prices for copper metal, both at home and abroad, and the reported large supplies on hand were given as the cause of Amalgamated's weakness. Other copper stocks in the local market declined fractionally.

The New York market was narrow, trading being particularly active in the railroads. Erie declined to 28 1/2 during the first hour on the report that the New York railroad commission would refuse to permit the proposed 30,000,000 bond issue. Before noon Union Pacific was selling at 177, a drop of 3/4. Reading opened at 137 1/2, a gain of 1/4. Over last night's closing price, and advanced to 138 1/2. Wisconsin Central preferred was up 1 1/2 at 78 1/2. Westinghouse Electric, which lost 3 1/2 points yesterday, opened at 80 and sold down to 79, yesterday's low point.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is announced that the new Russian government loan will be issued on Jan. 22 at 80 1/4.

At annual meeting of the second National Bank held today Eugene V. R. Thayer was added to the board of directors.

George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, has declined to discuss the report that he is to become president of the Consolidated Gas Company. Directors of the company would not confirm the report.

The Waltham, Mass., loan, amounting to \$500,000, dated Jan. 14 and due Nov. 5, 1909, was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston at 3 1/2 per cent discount.

At the meetings of the board of directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company the resignation of Wm. H. Newman as president was accepted in each case and W. C. Brown was elected as his successor.

At the annual meeting of American Sugar Refining Company the retiring directors, Arthur Donner, John Mayer and Horace Havemeyer, were re-elected.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LEHIGH VALLEY.			
Total operating revenue.	\$2,901,677	Decrease	
Operating expenses.	\$2,037,442		\$864,235
From July 1.	\$2,901,677		\$864,235
Operating revenue.	\$1,416,341	2,323,633	
Operating expenses.	\$962,025	1,236,701	
From July 1.	\$1,416,341		\$962,025
Operating revenue.	\$2,833,848	1,802,465	
Operating expenses.	\$1,162		
From July 1.	\$2,833,848		\$1,162
Operating revenue.	\$1,162		
Operating expenses.	\$1,162		
From July 1.	\$1,162		
Operating revenue.	\$1,162		
Operating expenses.	\$1,162		
From July 1.	\$1,162		

SHIPPING NEWS

The Danish steamer *Arkansas*, from Copenhagen, and the British tramp steamer *Lobelia*, two belated liners, reached port Tuesday after tempestuous trips. The *Arkansas*, which was three days overdue, lost part of her deck cargo and other exterior fittings. On Dec. 29 the steamer was struck by a mountain wave which took the vessel amidships and flooded her. The port amidships of the *Lobelia* was smashed on Dec. 27 and for 24 hours the vessel logged little better than one mile an hour.

The Wilson liner *Buffalo*, Captain Hull, Eng. Except for encountered on fair weather.

A 50-mile northeasterly gale held within the harbor all of the fishing fleet that intended to sail Tuesday evening. The steamer *Massachusetts* put to sea, but found the weather so severe out side that she put back to quarantine and the steamer *Ransom B. Fuller* for Port land did not leave her dock.

The Leyland liner *Winifredian* arrived at her pier in East Boston after a voyage in which only moderate weather was encountered. The vessel brought a large cargo of general merchandise, 2700 merchants.

While leaving port Tuesday, the Hamburg-American liner *Bosnia* collided with others, was being towed by the tug *Hersey*. The *Bosnia*, which was uninsured, continued on her way.

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open	Closing	Previous	\$297
	1.04 1/4	1.06	1.04 1/4	
	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	.30 1/2	
	.63 1/4	.64	.63 1/4	
	.61 1/4	.61 1/4	.61 1/4	Consolidated
	.62 1/4	.61 1/4	.61 1/4	Consolidated
	.62 1/4	.62	.61 1/4	Consolidated
	.51 1/4	.51 1/4	.51 1/4	Atchafalaya
	.46 1/4	.46 1/4	.46 1/4	Atchafalaya
	.39 1/4	.39 1/4	.39 1/4	Atchafalaya
	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	Atchafalaya
	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	Atchafalaya
	.05	.05	.05	Atchafalaya
	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	Atchafalaya
	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	Atchafalaya
	.83	.82	.82	Atchafalaya
	.83	.82	.82	Atchafalaya
	.83	.82	.82	Atchafalaya

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

The White House Debutante

Ethel Roosevelt was born about 17 years ago at Sagamore Hill, the estate on the north shore of Long Island that has always been "home" to all members of the Roosevelt family, says the New York World. Here her childhood was spent in a free open-air existence amid the hills that border the Sound. She attended the unpretentious district school, where all the Roosevelt children received the groundings of their education, and in company with her brothers, learned to ride horseback on President Roosevelt's patient old polo pony, "Diamond," an animal that died a few years ago at the advanced age of 32. On Sundays Ethel accompanied the family to the little Episcopal Church, where in later years she became the organist.

President Roosevelt has said that he likes to see young girls more or less of tomboys, and his flaxen-haired daughter fulfilled his ideals in this respect. Until she was on the verge of her teens she lived with her brothers in every healthful outdoor sport, and now and then in later years this same bubbling spirit and love of a romp has cropped out. After the Roosevelt family took up their residence at the White House, Miss Ethel entered the Cathedral school, an Episcopal educational institution on the outskirts of Washington, and here she pursued her studies for several years, driving to and from the White House, much of the time in a natty little trap.

At the Cathedral school Miss Roosevelt had as a schoolmate the future daughter of the White House, Miss Helen Taft; but the intimacy was interrupted

ed somewhat when Miss Taft went to Bryn Mawr to pursue her preparatory course. That Miss Roosevelt was a popular girl at school is attested not so much by the fact that she was an officer of her class as by the number of close friendships she established. In tribute to her democracy it should be said that she chose her friends as her father does, because of congeniality of taste rather than by reason of social position or other similar considerations. Some of Miss Roosevelt's closest personal friends are the daughters of wealthy parents, but there are others whose fathers have no means beyond their very modest salaries.

Extravagance in Dress

From time to time the charge is made that American women spend too much on dress. The extravagance of sisters, wives and sweethearts is supposed to be leading men somewhere—notably in the case of the last named—to the altar. Recently the wife of a British consul engaged in the social life of the East, charged that the whole panic of 1907 was brought about by the extravagance of American wives. This is saying much for the truth that American wives and American women generally are not more extravagant than those of any other nation—certainly not more so than the local conditions warrant. American women are smart women, and realize the significance of dress.

THE HOME FORUM

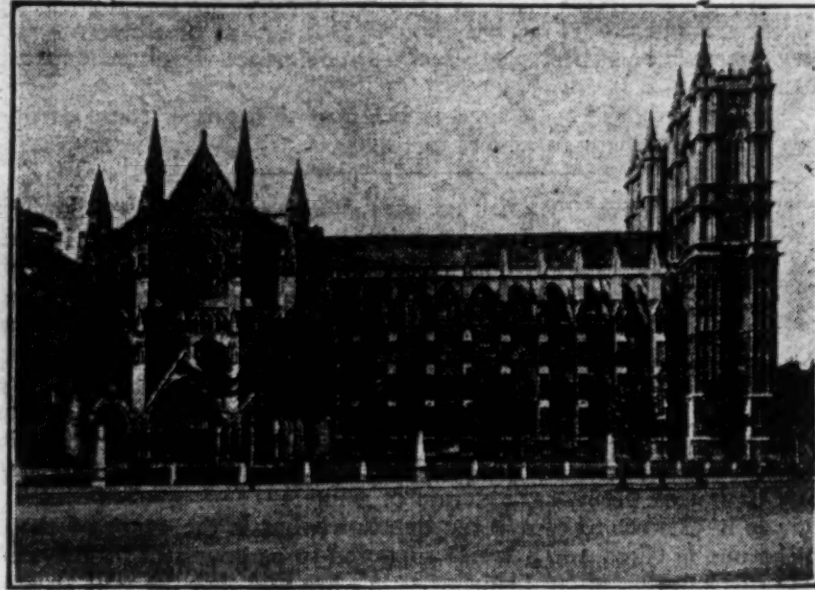
GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The eighth is given today.



Abbey
Church,
First Set Up
Here by
Dunstan,
A. D. 971.



MUCH ENGLISH HISTORY CENTERS HERE.

Westminster Abbey in London as rebuilt by King Henry III. in 1200.



Present
Church
Filled With
Memorials of
England's
Great Men.



LINCOLN THE BELOVED

Why the soldiers called Lincoln "Father Abraham" is illustrated in a series of anecdotes told by Ida Tarbell in the New York Times of which the following is one:

Mr. A. W. Swan of Albuquerque, New Mexico, relates a pleasing incident that fell under his own eye between Lincoln and a soldier in this same path between the White House and the war department:

"In company with a gentleman, I was on the way to the war department one day. Our way led through a small park between the White House and the war department building. As we entered this park we noticed Mr. Lincoln just ahead of us, and meeting him a private soldier who was evidently in violent passion, as he was swearing in a high key, cursing the government from the President down. Mr. Lincoln paused as he met the irate soldier, and asked him what was the matter. 'Matter enough,' was the reply. 'I want my money. I have been discharged here, and can't get my pay.' Mr. Lincoln asked if he had his papers, saying that he used to practise law in a small way and possibly could help him. My friend and I stepped behind some convenient shrubbery where we could watch the result. Mr. Lincoln took the papers from the hands of the crippled soldier and sat down with him at the foot of a convenient tree, where he examined them carefully, and, writing a line on the back, told the soldier to take them

to Mr. Potts, chief clerk of the war department, who would doubtless attend to the matter at once. After Mr. Lincoln had left the soldier, we stepped out and asked him if he knew whom he had been talking with. 'Some ugly old fellow who pretends to be a lawyer,' was the reply. My companion asked to see the papers, and, on their being handed to him, pointed to the indorsement there had received. The indorsement read: 'Mr. Potts, attend to this man's case at once and see that he gets his pay. A. L.' The initials were too familiar with men in position to know them to be ignored. We went with the soldier, who had just returned from Libby prison and had been given a hospital certificate for discharge, to see Mr. Potts, and, before the paymaster's office was closed for the day, he had received his discharge and check for the money due him."

Drawing the Line

The authorities of the frontier village were making a chart of it as a future city.

"Here," they said, "will be the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards."

"But where's your First ward?" asked a newcomer.

"We're not going to have no First ward in this city, sir," answered the president of the village board, with a scowl.

"Oh, I see!" said the newcomer.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ABSOLUTE AND THE RELATIVE

There is hardly anything the world dislikes more than being compelled to think exactly. For centuries it has, as it thinks, got comfortably along on the principle of the near enough, and has run the entire gamut of inaccuracy. Natural scientists and mathematicians have, of course, always been close thinkers, but no one was compelled to be a mathematician or a natural scientist against his will. Slipshod thinking it has dignified as the artistic temperament, a term which has been stretched to include the religious temperament. Religious people have been held to be too careless of mundane affairs to be ordinarily businesslike. Such a belief is itself indicative of loose reasoning. It is perfectly obvious that a person who attends to one half of the duties in his life, and neglects the other half, is commonly doing precisely as he likes, in other words, being supremely selfish. A great number of the people who do this, of course, plead over-work, but that very over-work is inevitably the result of unscientific thinking. They have got so accustomed to regarding things from a relative point of view that they never stop to think whether that point of view is not exhibiting life to them in a false

perspective, and whether, if they shifted their view-point to a degree nearer the absolute, nearer Truth that simply is, they would not see things differently.

It was this complete disbelief in the possibility of arriving at the absolute, if indeed there was an absolute to arrive at, which was at the back of Pilate's tremendous question, tremendous in the circumstances in which it was asked, "What is Truth?" He was not jesting by any means, whatever Bacon may have thought to the contrary. He was speaking with the hopeless bitterness of the thoroughly disillusioned man of the world. And he did not stay for an answer, simply because he did not believe there was one to stay for. Jesus had spoken of Truth in the absolute, of Truth, that is as Principle, and Pilate answered almost mechanically, "What is Truth?" There is a relative of anything in this world? It is a pity that the distinction is lost in the translation, though it would have been, of course, difficult to convey. That it exists is pointed out by one of the most learned and orthodox of our scholars; and that it is not a chance expression, but part of a complete scientific vocabulary, is the conclusion of the other great scholars who have made a study of the text. There is nothing peculiar in this; the peculiar thing is that it has not been noticed before. To distinguish the absolute from the relative in the Science of Christianity is the only way to escape hopeless confusion. Yet it is perfectly safe to assume that from the day of the completion of John's Gospel down to the publication of Science and Health, the distinction was allowed to lapse. The effect was disastrous. Words like Truth and Love practically lost their absolute meaning as synonyms for God. Words like sickness and fear gained an absolute meaning, as something created by God.

The extraordinary part of this, the almost ludicrous part of it, is that the people who are guilty of perpetuating this muddle are the very people who complain of the confusion in Science and Health. If religion is anything at all, it is the effort to gain a knowledge of God, a knowledge that is of the Truth which makes men free. There can be nothing more scientific than this knowledge, and, therefore, it is obvious that it should be stated in the most exact terms possible. To imagine, consequently, that you can use words absolutely one moment and relatively the next exhibits an inaccuracy of thought

which must of necessity vitiate all our conclusions.

It is this confusion of thought which has led, for instance, to the amazing charge that Christian Science teaches that there is no sin, and, therefore, is an encouragement to sinners: a charge founded on the absolutely scientific statement, in Science and Health, that sin is not a reality. If the critics would show a less of Pilate's haste in forming their conclusions, and would stay to consider, for a moment, what the word really necessarily implies, they would be saved from committing themselves to utterly illogical deductions. The fact is that they have acquired the habit of using the word real so indiscriminately, in an absolute or a relative sense, that they are quite incapable of seeing the difference.

That sin seems terribly real to human consciousness is indisputable. Any material dream of evil does that while it lasts. When, however, a man wakes out of a nightmare, he is fully aware that he has been believing something to be true which was not true. And so, as man begins to wake up to the facts of spiritual existence, he begins to see sin in its true perspective, as the mere negation of Truth. This does not mean that a Christian Scientist palliates sin or excuses it. On the contrary, he has a much wider conception of sin, as all that is unlike God, than the man who believes it to be real. He knows that as long as it is indulged it would be dishonest to say that it had not a relative reality in the human consciousness. That, however, is no reason why he should handicap himself in his fight against it by insisting on the unscientific fact that it is real. Relatively speaking it would be a lie for a man who saw a mirage to pretend that he did not, or speaking absolutely the mirage would be unreal.

The fact is, of course, that the word real is only scientifically applicable to the absolute, to God and the kingdom of Spirit. To make sin real, it would have to become a concept of the divine Mind. A concept of eternal omniscience, which could never be lost; a part of infinite omnipresence, which must be every where present; a reflection of irresistible omnipotence which nothing could ever overcome. In a word, evil would have become the equal, instead of the negation of good, and to accomplish this God would have been despoiled of His attributes, and Principle would be lost in chaos.

Westminster Abbey.

On an island of the river Thames, at a ford of the stream which almost covered this island at high water, have been built successive churches. The name given early to this tide-washed mound is Westminster. Around its sequential churches grew a city on filled extensions of land.

From the time of the founding of London, A. D. 43, through its period of Roman development as a walled city to the date of its desertion by the Romans, was 400 years. "Fort on a Lake" is the significance of its name. King Alfred the Great refounded the abandoned town, holding it against the Danes. Westminster, by its island topography, became a vantage place.

Here about A. D. 971 was established by Dunstan an abbey church. Edward the Confessor rebuilt it, A. D. 1065, and made the island his chief residence. In Edward's abbey Harold was crowned.

But on the south coast of England, a rugged Norman Duke, springing from his boat to the shore, stumbling, falling and rising with his two hands clutched full of the beach gravel, shouted to his followers the words whereof the version is "By this same sign I take possession of the soil of England."

The war was on; Harold slain; William the Conqueror crowned next in Edward's abbey; and the writing of the history of the island nation of immeasurable destiny had begun.

Thenceforth in and around Westminster Abbey this marvel history was to center. Once more the church was rebuilt, A. D. 1269 being its date of consecration by King Henry III. This is the Abbey of the present day, comprising, also, various additions made by successive sovereigns. The Chapel of the Annunciation, chantry of Henry V., was built in the reign of Henry VI. The Lady Chapel, or Henry VII. Chapel, a splendid Gothic example, was built by Henry VIII., who, in his bold break to religious independence, suppressed the monastery and made Westminster a bishopric and a city in itself, which it has ever since been reckoned. What the Abbey needs architecturally is restoration of its front to the former consistent Gothic style.

James I. erected in the Abbey monuments to his mother, Mary of Scotland, and to his predecessor, Queen Elizabeth. Such are the turns of destiny! "Though love repine and reason chafe," Westminster Abbey's inexorable symbolism of the island empire's royal succession has proceeded. Here nearly every sovereign has been crowned; here 13 kings and many queens are buried, including five reigning queens.

"In the reign of Richard II. the practice of burying court favorites and others in the abbey commenced, and the first poet to be laid in the south transept, often called the poets' corner, was Geoffrey Chaucer, lyricist and clerk of the works of the abbey." In the same transept are sculptured the mortality of Spencer, Dryden, Garrick, Johnson, Dickens, Browning, Tennyson, and in the nave Newton, Scott, Street, Livingstone, Ben Jonson, Sir Charles Barry, Robert Stephenson, Charles Darwin and others famous, whose "souls are marching on." Thus by such sepulture and by monuments to great minds of English letters of the old world and the new Westminster Abbey symbolizes also a true royal succession in the immortal realm of "the great cosmopolitan English speech, that ocean which receives tributaries from every language under the sun."

TODAY'S PUZZLE

CHARADE.

My first when seen about the house Is known by all, from man to mouse. My second is printed in every book Over and over wherever you look. My third when grown to large estate We like to see in the open grate. In public libraries my whole you see And choose your books according to me.

ANSWER TO LAST PUZZLE.

Numerical enigma: Be just and fear not.

The Reaction of What We Do to Others

We have all smiled over the quaint perversion of the statement named the Golden Rule, made by David Harum when he said, "Do unto others what they are going to do to you, and do it first." Philosophically he touched upon an important point in regard to action. So many men spend their time criticizing the actions of others, saying, "This or that is not what I would have done to them," although no one who is criticized had any chance to know what the intention cherished might have been, since no act expressed it. The phrasing of the rule emphasizes the need for originality in action. It does not say, Expect from others an action as would please you; but, Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. By such continual doing each man expresses an ideal for the conduct of all men. He may also find a way to judge himself and his conduct by asking, Would I like to see conducted such as mine universal?

The whole world had a panoramic lesson presented in the events of the French revolution. The court and nobility had for centuries claimed to have the privilege of doing to others what they would have considered an outrage if done to them. Then like a storm the reaction came upon them. They were treated intemperately, cruelly, without justice, without mercy. President Hadley of Yale had occasion to recall recently one of the incidents of that dreadful era, which illustrates our topic, showing that we must think to others, as well as do

to them, what will bring universal good. One of the writers in Paris roused the city by "Lamp-post Talks," wherein he inspired the citizens with the idea that they ought to seize those who were not friends of the people and hang them on the nearest lamp-post. The assumption is that he had not thought over the question of having others treat him in this fashion, or he might have refrained from inciting men to murder. He became alarmed when he saw that innocent men and women were being executed, and felt that he must tell the populace how wrong they were in doing this. But the people turned back upon him his own argument, saying that he was "not a friend of the people any longer." And so Camille Desmoulin was executed and made to experience the reaction upon himself of what he had been doing to others.

Let a man consider whether or not what he thinks and does to his neighbor will be a satisfactory ideal if accepted by all men for their thinking and doing to him and others. The trouble is that men do not consider. The ill-tempered man tells you with bitterness that others are exasperating and vile-tempered, but does not see that he rouses the condition he complains of. The man who is sinuously scheming for dishonest advantage claims that all men are dishonest because he cannot interpret action save in terms of his own thinking. Being a cheat, he is cheated, just as a hater is hated, or an unjust man is treated according to his own measures.

This is the negative side, and the reaction of error destroying error is illustrated.

From the side of truth when men do good the reaction of good multiplying good, of kindness increasing kindness, is illustrated. To give to others in such a way that return in kind will bless us, is to enlarge our own blessedness. "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over." Even while he lives among men the good man receives the responsive blessing for his acts. And the growing acclaim of those in history who have done good illustrates the continuity of the reaction from good deeds accomplished.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

AESOP'S FABLES RETOLD

Hercules and the Wagoner

A Carter was driving a wagon along a country lane, when the wheels sank deep into a rut. The rustic driver, stupefied and agitated, stood looking at the wagon and did nothing but utter loud cries to Hercules to come and help him. Hercules, it is said, appeared and thus addressed him: "Put your shoulder to the wheel, my man. Go on your bullocks, and never more pray to me for help, until you have done your best to help yourself, or depend upon it you will henceforth pray in vain." Self help is the best help. Yet every man who puts his shoulder to the wheel must do so with the aid of the Infinite. Of ourselves we can do nothing; but leaning on the sustaining Infinite, we can do all things.

A grace close akin to truthfulness is sincerity.

Enigma.

Drop my first and you have a large ball.
Drop my last and you have a kind of pump.
Drop my first and two last, and you have a distinguishing feature of a mule.
Drop my two last, and we should all be unfortunate if we could not do it.
Drop my first, second and last, and you have something from which the tariff should be removed.
Drop my four last, and you have a pronoun.
My whole is present in many households and suggests good cheer.

Agreeable Change

"Won't you take my seat?" said the man in the street car, as he lifted his hat to the pretty girl.
"No, thank you," she replied. "I've been skating all the afternoon and I'm tired of sitting down."—Puck.

The Master's Touch

In the still air the music lies unheard:
In the rough marble beauty hides unseen:
To wake the music and the beauty needs
The master's touch, the sculptor's chisel keen.
Great Master, touch us with thy skillful hand.
Let not the music that is in us die;
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let
Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie.
Spare not the stroke, do with us as thou wilt;
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred;
Complete thy purpose, that we may become
Thy perfect image, O our God and Lord.
—Horatius Bonar.

Word "Sky" Means to Shelter.

It was nothing in the broad dome-like firmament, presenting an expanse of blue on a clear day that suggested the word "sky" to our ancient Aryan ancestors, from whom we get the word. The root coming from them and on which the word "sky" grew is "sku," and it has no reference to the apparent arch that covers the earth in its form or color.

It required something more impressive to the early mind of man than the immovable arch or blue dome to suggest the name which has become our "sky," and that something was the moving clouds. Nearly all of these Aryan roots are similar to this one in the fact that their sounds expressed action, quality, position or direction.

These floating, moving masses of vapor naturally attracted early attention and were recognized as a covering to the beyond. They were spoken of as such a covering in the root "sku," which meant to cover or shelter. This same word "sku" is now in the Sanskrit and means to cover. The middle English had the same word, with the same meaning, and Chaucer used it to signify a cover. The Anglo-Saxon had "seu," which was a shade, and the Greek was "skutos," a covering of clothing.

Girlhood of Elizabeth Barrett Browning

Her genius was evident from her earliest girlhood, and was fostered by the unwearied tenderness of her devoted father. She began to write at eight years of age, finding inspiration in the Greeks, for even at that age she read Homer in the original. At 10 years of age her father printed for her an epic poem "The Battle of Marathon." At 17 she wrote a learned essay on "Mind;" at 26 and 27 her poems were already mature in thought and in art. Her maiden life was uneventful, and she said of herself: "My story amounts to the knife grinder's, with nothing at all for a catastrophe; a bird in a cage would have as good a story. Most of my events and nearly all my intense pleasures have passed in my thoughts."

A luxurious home and an affectionate home circle nurtured her genius, and only her own intense love of study gave her an education. She read many languages, and was deeply learned, especially in the works of the poets. To quote her own words again: "I ate and drank Greek, and made my head ache with it."

Disorder cannot cast disorder out.—Kingley.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

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Senator Treadway Grasps the Situation

IN HIS pleasant talk with a representative of this publication, the Hon. Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, president of the state Senate of Massachusetts, maintained a proper reserve with regard to his attitude toward prospective legislation. Nevertheless, the impression which the interview will leave on the mind of the average reader is that he will favor, and do his utmost to further, a fair and liberal policy with reference to those corporations which are willing and even desirous of providing better transportation facilities to the people of this commonwealth.

In the pursuance of such a policy, it is unnecessary to say, Senator Treadway and his colleagues may count upon the sympathy and support of all right-thinking citizens. Assuming that the rights of the public shall in every instance be safeguarded, those corporations which are seeking the privilege of serving the public should be encouraged to the fullest degree.

We are on the threshold of a period of railway building such as the country has never known. The cheapening of transportation has created a new and tremendous demand. Electric transportation is opening territory which in the ordinary course of things would be scarcely touched by steam railroads for another generation. Not only Massachusetts but all New England is destined to become gridironed with trolley lines.

Capital, ever eager to find investment in transportation systems, is idle, awaiting the action of our legislators in regard to bills which will probably be presented within the next two weeks. The president of the Senate, at least, is not one of those who take the stand that all progress shall cease because capitalists expect and intend to obtain remuneration for engaging in such enterprises.

We may in time reach the point when public capital, public energy and public enterprise shall provide all needs of the citizen, but we have not reached that point, and until we do it would seem the part of wisdom to make the best terms possible with private capital and to obtain all the facilities, conveniences and comforts which this capital is able to provide in return for public favor.

From all appearances, the Bay State is to be served this year by very able and progressive men.

THE CUBAN CONGRESS assembles today for the first time since the United States assumed peaceable occupation of the island in 1906. In this first session it will simply organize permanently and approve the election of its members. It will meet in joint session on the twentieth of the present month and pass upon the election of the President and Vice-President of the republic.

January 28, however, will be the greatest day of all, for at noon on that day Governor Magoon will formally turn over the government of Cuba to its own people; and, in many respects, it will be a much better Cuba than it was when the United States took temporary possession two years ago.

One of the most satisfying features in the island, from the American point of view, is that the majority of Cubans now regard the United States as their unselfish friend. This had never been the case, and the Cubans are not wholly to blame for doubting our friendship, because they were able to find in certain American statesmen, agitators, and newspapers ample ground for the belief that it was our ultimate intention to deprive them of their independence. Even when, at the close of the Spanish war, we turned the island over to them with a too generous impulse, knowing as we did that they were not ready to assume the responsibility alone, they had little faith in our sincerity. Especially were they convinced of our ulterior designs upon them when we withheld the commercial advantages which would have insured their country prosperity and without which there must be constant depression and unrest.

All this is now, happily, at an end. We have given them one of the most remarkable military governments of which there is any record in history. Our soldiers, instead of being a burden upon the people, have contributed in innumerable ways to their welfare. We have given them a model civil administration which they will do well to copy even to the smallest detail.

It will be manifestly to our interest to be liberal in our treatment of Cuba commercially. After the lesson the island has just received, all the probabilities are favorable to future progress. There will be more liberality in the reception of American capital intended for development rather than exploitation. The relations between the great republic and the little one, in every particular, should be amicable and mutually profitable.

The Lesson of the Cross-Tie

ALTHOUGH here and there attempts have been made to divert public attention from the matter by making light of the movement, it is nevertheless a fact that great railway corporations are doing their utmost to make provision against the time when the railroad cross-tie supply will be exhausted, or when the price of ties will be twice or four times as much as now.

They have good reason for taking time by the forelock. In one of the bulletins of the forestry branch of the department of commerce and labor it is shown that the total number of ties purchased in 1907 was 153,699,620, an increase of 50,856,578, or nearly 50 per cent, over 1906. The total amount paid in 1907 for cross-ties was \$78,958,695, the average being fifty-one cents a tie. The aggregate payment for ties in 1906 was \$48,819,124, the average price per tie being forty-seven cents.

More than 40 per cent of the ties bought in 1907 were of oak. Ranking next in number to oak were ties of southern pine, which furnished 22.3 per cent of the total. Nearly 10 per cent was of Douglas fir. Other woods used were cedar, chestnut, cypress, western pine, tamarack, hemlock, redwood, lodgepole pine and white pine. It will be seen from this that all sorts of wood are now being used for cross-ties. And this is due to the fact that the best kinds of cross-tie wood are getting scarcer and scarcer every year.

The development of electric railroading accounts to a great degree for the increase in the demand for ties, while the increased

demand and the falling off in supply unite in advancing the prices. The fact is apparent that at the present rate of consumption the forests will not long be able to meet the demand at any price.

But there is a pleasing side even to this picture. The conditions are spurring the greatest consumers of wood to make efforts toward repairing, at least in part, the damage they have done. Some of the great railroad companies, as already stated, have engaged in tree planting on an extensive scale; others are getting ready. Likewise, the paper makers and the match makers, and others who have been exhausting the forests, have recently awakened to the fact that, while our natural resources have been bountiful in this as in other respects, they have not been bestowed upon us merely that we might exhaust them.

It has required some time to bring us to a proper sense of our duty to our fellow man who is to follow us.

The Blizzard

ONE OF THE most severe blizzards known for years is reported to be raging in the Southwest. In St. Louis traffic is stopped; in Austin, Tex., people are sleighing for the first time in ten years; in Kansas City snow has fallen deeply. Meantime in Florida, on the same parallel, the winter resorts are open to those who have the means and the desire to avoid these conditions, while in the North, in Massachusetts, the temperature is that of the most moderate of winters.

It is difficult to escape the question what is the cause of these variations in climate in a world supposed to be governed by the wisdom of God, that is, by Principle. We are told that the gulf stream is changing its course, that if the change continues countries which have enjoyed prosperity for centuries will be reduced to the condition of the polar regions. In short, that by reason of a divine decree, which would really be nothing better than a caprice, millions of innocent and helpless people would be reduced to misery. Today there comes the news from San Antonio that the cattle losses from the blizzard are heavy; tomorrow it may be the failure of the orange crop in Florida, or of the grape crop in the south of France, just as yesterday it was the earthquake. These sudden and unlooked-for blows are, we are told, God's way of showing man that he is going astray. It seems to be forgotten that God, who sends these punishments to man for going astray, first made man capable of going astray, and must have known that he would take advantage of it. This, it is said, is the method of God's inscrutable wisdom; it certainly is inscrutable, but it is not what it is usual to describe as wisdom, much less love. One of the most difficult things in the world is to understand why it should be more orthodox to believe God creates the cataclysms which destroy the vineyards and the orange groves, kill the flocks and herds, and overwhelm men and cities, rather than to believe that He, who is Love, has no knowledge of these terrors, since He is of "purer eyes than to behold evil." James writes: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." Orthodox theology, in practise, denies this all along the line, and then attempts to escape from its own deductions by the declaration that we cannot understand the inscrutable wisdom and purpose of God.

Christ Jesus said the divine law was revealed unto babes, and chose little children as the type of the kingdom of heaven. When humanity learns to accept God as Love as the child does, it will begin to see that not even inscrutably is God the cause of death and destruction, for these things are but the mirage of that false material sense of which Jesus said that it was a liar and a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the Truth.

THE CONSTRUCTION of airship engines bids fair to become an important industry. Wilbur Wright, it is said, is about to organize a company in Hartford, Conn., for the construction of engines after the pattern designed by himself and his brother. Last year automobile manufacturers in this country built no less than fifty aeroplane engines, and the outlook is for increased orders. The point the designers are keeping mainly in mind is lightness of construction. The man who can build an engine which will be at once the lightest as well as the safest is presumed to have not only fame but fortune awaiting him. It is a question of pounds now, and it may get to a question of ounces.

THE ARTICLE, in the Preussische Jahrbuch, in which Prof. Hans Delbrück sums up the European situation, at the close of the past year, would be depressing reading if prognostications of the same nature had not been current any time during the last forty years, and if the world was not steadily, if slowly, acquiring a firmer reliance on good. There is always some nation which imagines itself, rightly or wrongly, the object of the machinations of Europe. It used to be France, then it was England; today it is Germany. When it comes to fighting, however, nations are not in a hurry to begin. France lived peaceably through the entire period of the old triple alliance, just as England did, so far as Europe was concerned, all through the period of the Boer war. And Germany is going to live peaceably in spite of the present grouping of the powers.

There have been wars, and wars innumerable, over the fiction known as the balance of power in Europe, but the causes which have operated to change the map of Europe from time to time have not been those wars. The Spanish empire of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was not built by war, and certainly did not disintegrate through war. The vast French power which succeeded it was not broken by Wolfe and Clive, and Hawke, but by the internal conditions which found their final expression in the revolution of '93. And if the decline of the empires of Great Britain or Germany should ever be brought about, it will be through causes much more powerful than a combination of the European nations. England fought Europe, and fought it successfully, in the Napoleonic era; and Prussia fought Europe, and fought it successfully, in the day of Frederick the Great.

The fact is that it is only necessary to study European politics very superficially to discover that there are certain elements in the various countries which are always getting on each other's nerves. Professor Delbrück is quite convinced that England is engaged, like the retiarus in the Roman games, in enveloping Germany in her net, previous to striking her with her trident. A little more knowledge of England would have convinced him that even if there was a party in England animated by such an aim, it would never get

The European Situation

beyond the plotting. England hates the idea of war even more than Germany. There is, of course, a chauvinist element in every country, and in none more than in Germany, and articles like that of the professor supply them with half the powder for their fireworks. He hears, in every direction, the tramp of the armies of Europe toward the German frontier. At present the seat of danger is the Balkans. "Our own national future," he says, "depends on Austria and her Germanism. If, therefore, Russia and Italy enter the lists for Serbia against Austria we shall stand by Austria." If the professor really thinks that the future of Germany depends on her standing by Austria in tearing up national agreements, he is basing Germany's future on the most shifting sands. The fact is that there is nothing whatever the matter with the relations of the various European nations but fear of the most unreasoning description of each other. Nobody wants to fight; nobody is going to fight. The whole cry comes chiefly from certain agencies whose inspirers, if, as Bismarck used to say, rifles were to go off, would be found anywhere but in the firing line.

The news that General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogoff, who are serving ten years' imprisonment in fortresses for surrendering to the Japanese, the one at Port Arthur, and the other in the battle in the Sea of Japan, have applied to the Czar for pardon is not surprising. The fact is that every man who fought on the Russian side in the late war was more or less the victim of an effete system.

The task assigned to Nebogoff was an impossible one from the beginning. With a miscellaneous assortment of second and third rate ships, manned by crews which had to be trained as he made his way to the seat of war, he was sent under Admiral Rodjesvenski to fight a perfectly equipped fleet, commanded by probably the most brilliant sailor of the day. Every step he took was known, through the efforts of the special correspondent, over the telegraph wires, and how he was supposed to be able to evade the vigilance of the Japanese, in steering on a given port in the days of wireless telegraphy, no one has ever explained. When he was eventually caught by Togo, his men fought like heroes, but the event showed how pitifully unequal the contest was. He himself escaped, and the stern regulations of the service condemned him for not having gone down with his fleet. He might have anchored himself, as Duncan did, in the passage through which the enemy must pass, with the grim remark that when he was at the bottom his flag would still be flying, or he might have sunk his ship as Grenville tried to in the fight off the Azores, but all men are not Duncans or Grenvilles, and Nebogoff's punishment seems inhumanly severe for not being so.

The case of Stoessel was vastly different. Stoessel appears to have been completely incompetent, but it must be remembered that, after a debacle, every general blames every other. He was in a position very similar to Massena at Genoa, but not being a Massena any more than Nebogoff was a Duncan, he decided to do the very last thing Massena thought of doing, that is to capitulate. His resistance was vital to the success of the Russian plan of campaign, and if he had held out, as he might have held out, it is impossible to say what the result would have been. It is easy to call him a traitor, but the probability is he was only a thoroughly weak and incompetent officer. He also has probably been punished enough. No cause ever loses by mercy, for "the merciful shall obtain mercy."

Boston, Its Suburbs and Filial Duty

THE MUNICIPAL statistics department of this city has recently compiled some figures and drawn conclusions from the last census, with reference to the daily and nightly distribution of the population of the metropolitan district of Boston, which have the double merit of being instructive as well as interesting.

These figures show that 64 per cent of the working population of Somerville, Everett, Malden, Revere and Winthrop are merely "night time" residents. The aggregate of those working in Boston is 27,293, while there are only 19,903 working residents who work in their home places. If to the 27,293 working in Boston there is added the number working elsewhere than in Boston, outside of the towns named, then 35,707 would represent the "night time" population of those suburbs.

Of 335,135 persons working in Boston, 73,021, or 21.79 per cent, resided in the metropolitan district outside of Boston; 56,508, or 16.86 per cent in twelve cities, and 16,513, or 4.93 per cent, in seventeen towns.

No less interesting than these figures in showing the distribution of workers in the metropolitan district is the fact that outside of it, but within fifteen miles of the State House, in the city of Salem and the towns of Bedford, Braintree, Burlington, Canton, Cohasset, Dover, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lincoln, Lynnfield, Marblehead, North Reading, Norwood, Peabody, Randolph, Reading, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth and Wilmington, having an aggregate population of 126,002, there were 55,453 persons engaged in gainful pursuits, of whom 4485, or 8.39 per cent, worked in Boston; 40,207, or 75.22 per cent, worked in their place of residence, and 8761, or 16.39 per cent, worked elsewhere.

It is further shown that of the 289,890 persons engaged in the metropolitan district outside of Boston, 73,021, or 27.06 per cent, worked in Boston; 170,616, or 63.21 per cent, worked in their place of residence, and 26,253, or 9.73 per cent, worked elsewhere. Of the persons in Boston engaged in such pursuits, 262,164, or 94.68 per cent, worked in Boston, and 14,738, or 5.32 per cent, worked elsewhere.

This is a pretty thorough analysis. While it is intended primarily to show to what extent the people of Greater Boston are interested in public improvements within the corporate limits of the city and within the metropolitan district, it ought to go much farther. It ought to be convincing to the most careless resident of city or suburb that the relationship is one which should have a greater tendency than ever to bind all the communities of Greater Boston together.

If it is true that there is "something the matter" with Boston, and if it is true that the suburban communities are better governed than Boston, it would seem the residents of the suburbs, especially since so many of them make their living in Boston, and, in fact, could not make a living here were it not for Boston, would be simply following the plain line of filial duty by taking something more than a merely critical interest in the affairs of the mother city.

Stoessel and Nebogoff